

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 78-87 (24-31). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 77-88 (25-32). LONDON: Sunny. Temp. 69-84 (21-31). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 68-84 (21-31). CHANNING: Slight. Temp. 68-84 (21-31). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 78-88 (24-31). Yesterday's temp. 78-88 (24-31). Tomorrow's temp. 78-88 (24-31). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 8 S. Lebanon 9 P.
Belgium 12 S.F. Luxembourg 12 P.
Canada 2 D.F. Mexico 12 P.
Czechoslovakia 1 P. Netherlands 12 P.
France 1 P. Norway 12 P.
Germany 1 P. Portugal 12 P.
Great Britain 1 P. Spain 12 P.
Greece 10 P. Sweden 12 P.
India 10 P. Switzerland 12 P.
Iran 10 P. Turkey 12 P.
Italy 10 P. U.S. Military 12 P.
Israel 10 P. Yugoslavia 12 P.

No. 27,836

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1972

Established 1887

Another 7 Are Slain In Ulster

New Talks for Truce Rumored

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST, July 13 (NYT).—Amid indications that talks to restore a cease-fire had been resumed, Northern Ireland was struck by another day of violence. Two British soldiers were killed by snipers in Belfast early today and another was shot dead tonight. Four civilians died of gunshot wounds last night and this morning. So far 19 persons, including three soldiers, have died since Sunday night, when the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing ended the 13-day cease-fire.

The killings of Protestant and Catholic civilians since Sunday night are part of a wave of sectarian murders that has left security officials anxious. Many of the victims were found hooded and shot through the head. Yesterday a 15-year-old mentally handicapped boy, a Catholic, was fatally shot in his bed in Belfast and his mother wounded by terrorists.

"It was a despicable killing, absolutely senseless," said a spokesman for the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the local police. "We're getting these sectarian killings now that make no sense at all."

During the cease-fire, a total of 17 civilians were murdered. Many of the killings, during as well as after the cease-fire, are believed to be random victims selected because they are either Catholic or Protestant. There are as many Protestants as Catholics in the area.

The random terror, and the killing of the two soldiers in Belfast, came as rumors continued of talks between Provisionals and British officials.

Seamus Twomey, the Provisional chief in Belfast, said late yesterday that the IRA would renew its cease-fire only under certain conditions guaranteed by William Whitelaw, Ulster's administrator. These guarantees, Mr. Twomey said, were broken by British troops during the cease-fire.

"There might be another cease-fire; there surely could be, but the British government will have to give strong promises," Mr. Twomey told a handful of select journalists in the Andersonstown section of Belfast.

Demand for Provisionals
The promises appeared to be those that the Provisionals want to see in operation during the cease-fire: No army raids or arrests, no "harassment," and complete freedom for the Provisionals to move around provided they did so in "low profile."

It was Mr. Twomey's contention that British troops had continually harassed the IRA, even during the cease-fire, violating the tacit agreement between Mr. Whitelaw and the IRA.

"We have a catalogue of complaints about the British Army in Londonderry, Belfast and other towns," said Mr. Twomey. "Even on Sunday, at approximately 4:30, after I myself had got a guarantee that I would not be molested, I was taken out of the car at the Andersonstown barracks by the British Army. The car was duly searched and the number taken."

"Protests Ignored"
"We had accepted the fact that individual majors might not have understood their briefing properly," he went on. "We understand human nature, but the IRA had already been in touch with British Army officials and possibly even Mr. Whitelaw's aides about patching up the truce."

"We would need a terribly great act of faith on the part of British diplomats," said Mr. Twomey. "We are sick of listening to pious platitudes from people who have no intention of doing anything for the minority people here."

Yugoslav Premier Talks With Kosygin

MOSCOW, July 13 (Reuters).—Yugoslav Premier Oszmal Bjedlic today conferred in the Kremlin with Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin. Tass reported. They discussed the development of economic cooperation between their countries, Tass said.

Mr. Bjedlic has been in Moscow to take part in this week's meeting of the premiers of Comecon, the Communist bloc trading group. That meeting ended yesterday.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE—Sen. George McGovern working on acceptance speech after winning the Democratic presidential nomination on the first ballot Wednesday night.

Flight Engineer Shot in Texas

3 Give Up in 2 U.S. Skyjackings

WASHINGTON, July 13 (UPI).—Two armed hijackers, holding three stewardesses hostage in a jetliner at a small Texas airport, surrendered to FBI agents today, ending an air piracy drama which began 22 hours earlier over New York.

The two blacks, armed with a pistol, a shotgun and believed carrying a bomb, freed the three women and walked down a ramp from a rear door of the National Airlines plane holding their hands above their heads.

In another hijacking, Melvin M. Fisher, 49, from Norman, Okla., surrendered aboard an American Airlines Boeing-727 over Oklahoma City after holding seven crew members hostage and collecting a \$200,000 ransom.

In Freeport, Texas, FBI agents and sheriff's deputies surrounded the National Airlines plane and FBI snipers armed with high-powered rifles stood on both sides of the runway of tiny Lake Jackson Airport as authorities negotiated the surrender with bullet-horns.

New Demands
The hijackers, who referred to each other as "No. 1" and "No. 2," at first ignored pleas to surrender and threatened to kill the three women. They said they would leave behind the \$600,000 paid at Philadelphia if authorities met their new demands for another, smaller plane and a pilot

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McGovern Is Nominated; Eagleton Running Mate

Scores Easy Victory on 1st Ballot

By David S. Broder

MIAMI BEACH, July 13 (UPI).—The Democratic party last night placed its leadership and election hopes in the hands of George McGovern, ending a four-year journey for the man and the party back from the wreckage of their hopes at the last convention.

The 49-year-old South Dakota senator, described in his nominating speech as "the man for America's future," won his first-ballot victory just before midnight.

The roll call that gave Sen. McGovern his expected victory was devoid of excitement and the Illinois votes that put him over the top triggered only the briefest of demonstrations at Convention Hall and at the hotel where the senator was watching on television.

After the first round of first-ballot voting but before the vote switching began, Sen. McGovern had 1,715.35 delegate votes, substantially more than the 1,509 he needed for the nomination. Later, his total rose to 1,884.95.

Sen. McGovern's wife, Eleanor, watched in Convention Hall as the traditional vote-switching and pledges of support from other candidates continued.

But Sen. McGovern himself stayed in seclusion, where—within an hour after his victory—he received a phone call of congratulations from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, the man Sen. McGovern had promised "first refusal" rights to the vice-presidential nomination.

During the phone call, Sen. McGovern asked Sen. Kennedy to join him in what most Democrats regard as an uphill fight against President Nixon.

Sen. Kennedy turned down his offer of the vice-presidential nomination, citing "personal reasons."

Coalition Defeat
At Convention Hall, the weary Democratic moved through the ritual of giving Sen. McGovern the nomination that has been guaranteed him since the early hours of Tuesday morning, when his superbly led forces—most of them first-time delegates who came here under returning Sen. McGovern's leadership—defeated the anti-McGovern coalition on a crucial credentials vote involving the California delegation.

In his hotel suite, Sen. McGovern watched quietly as the delegates gave him the nomination.

Just before Pennsylvania voted, his television set began to flicker and go blank. The senator knelt down and adjusted it.

Those in the room burst into applause a little later when the Illinois delegation gave him 119 votes for a total of 1,883, with 1,884 needed to win.

The leaders of the anti-McGovern coalition—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, who were the nominees of the party for president and vice-president four years ago—ended their 1972 candidacies.

Sen. McGovern's victory was not counting on overt support next fall from Gov. Wallace, who told the convention Tuesday night that he wanted to "help the Democratic party."

But the White House is clearly hopeful that Gov. Wallace will not launch an independent candidacy and that he will give, at best, only lukewarm support to Sen. George McGovern. Mr. Morton's comment was the first high-level confirmation that the President intends to seek the governor's views on these and other matters.

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Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton, nominee's choice as No. 2.

But Delegate Forgot Order

Wallace Told an Aide to Say That Third-Party Bid Is Out

By James T. Wooten

MIAMI BEACH, July 13 (UPI).—The Alabama legislator, who announced his state's votes in the Democratic Convention's presidential nomination last night, said he forgot to tell the delegates that Gov. George C. Wallace had asked him to announce that he would not run as a third-party candidate this year.

State Sen. Robert Wilson, who earlier in the evening had nominated the 52-year-old governor, said he was caught up in the excitement of the moment and neglected to follow through on the instructions.

Instead, when his state's name was called, Sen. Wilson, a long-time friend of Gov. Wallace, leaned toward the microphone, recited the Alabama delegation's preferences, and sat down.

"Shoot, I guess I just plain forgot," he said.

Earlier yesterday, one of President Nixon's closest political advisers said he expected that discussions between the Nixon and Wallace forces would take place some time after the Democratic convention.

No Contacts So Far
In an interview at a small Republican outpost in this temporary Democratic city, Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior, said he knew of no approaches by senior Republican officials to Gov. Wallace so far.

But he said it was reasonable to assume that Mr. Nixon would designate an emissary to sound out the governor on his political plans and ambitions "at the appropriate time."

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Missourian Is Chosen By Candidate

MIAMI BEACH, July 13 (AP).—Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern today selected Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri to be his running mate in the race for the White House.

The announcement came minutes after Sen. McGovern had to formally notify the Democratic National Committee that the 43-year-old St. Louis lawyer would serve as his vice-presidential candidate in the campaign against President Nixon.

The selection of the first-term senator was announced at a press conference by Frank Manikiewicz, a top aide to Sen. McGovern.

"The choice will be up to the convention itself at tonight's session. However, there was no doubt that the selection would be ratified."

In making his choice, Mr. Manikiewicz said, Sen. McGovern wanted "a man in whom he would have absolute and complete confidence" and in whom the nation would have trust as a possible President.

The McGovern aide indicated that Sen. Eagleton had been picked because he would attract the support from more traditional elements of the party who have doubts about Sen. McGovern. Sen. McGovern concentrated "almost entirely on the question of whether such a man would complement and be an addition to the ticket," Mr. Manikiewicz said.

Sen. Eagleton will be nominated by Kenneth Gibson, the black mayor of Newark, N.J., who was a major figure in the drafting of the 1972 Democratic campaign platform.

Sen. Eagleton was an early supporter of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie's campaign for the Democratic nomination. However, he backed Sen. McGovern in the critical floor fight Monday night over sealing McGovern's delegates from California.

"He brings a good deal to the ticket," Mr. Manikiewicz said. "He's a young, vigorous campaigner and a consistent foe of the Vietnam war and Nixon administration military-spending policies."

A Roman Catholic, Sen. Eagleton in his first Senate term compiled a liberal voting record. He is considered an ally of organized labor.

He had openly indicated his interest in the vice-presidential nomination.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Vietnam Peace Talks Resume, Areas of Agreement Sought

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 13 (UPI).—The Vietnam peace talks resumed here today, following an extended suspension. Each side stood by its basic peace plan, but probed the other, looking for possible areas of agreement.

There was no progress on matters of substance. The Communists formally rejected President Nixon's May 8 peace proposals and reiterated its seven-point peace plan. But there was a drop in polemics over other meetings, giving some grounds to hope that future meetings might be more productive. The next meeting was set for next Thursday.

Quang Tri Fighting Intensifies, Page 3.

Moreover, with North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho on the way back to Paris from Hanoi via Peking and Moscow, renewed secret contacts between him and Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, became an imminent possibility.

In rejecting Mr. Nixon's May 8 peace proposals, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong delegation leader, called them an "arrogant and illegal ultimatum." The North Vietnamese were just as critical.

The May 8 proposals were elaborated today in a statement by Ambassador William J. Porter. They call for a cease-fire and return of all American prisoners;

then, with those two points accomplished the United States would "stop all acts of force throughout Indochina" and "promote a complete withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam within four months."

Xuan Thuy, the Hanoi delegation leader, said that the two sides were analyzing the basic problems differently. He said the U.S. and South Vietnamese proposals were centered on a cease-fire, while the Communist side wanted a political solution coupled with a cease-fire. Mr. Thuy said it was necessary for both sides to reflect on these differences.

The Communists did appear to give a new twist to their old arguments for the political solution. Mr. Thuy said that there were "two aspects" to the political solution, one involving the United States and the other being "uniquely a Vietnamese problem."

As this was later explained by a Communist spokesman, it appeared the Communists were simply trying to rephrase their old demands that the United States cease all support for the present Saigon government and President Nguyen Van Thieu.

The U.S. delegation had no reaction to these comments by Mr. Thuy other than to say that they planned to "take a long look at the transcript." In leaving the talks today, Mr. Porter was unusually reticent, refusing to characterize today's meeting.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Fischer Forfeits 2d Game in Camera Row

By Stephens Broening

REYKJAVIK, July 13 (AP).—Bobby Fischer forfeited his chess game with world champion Boris Spassky today by sulking in his hotel room because of three movie cameras in the playing hall.

Chester Fox, the promoter who owns the cameras, said they were out of Fischer's sight and hearing. "He said just knowing they were there bothered him," Fox said.

All attempts to get Fischer to the chess table—including an appeal to him by Fox as "a folk hero of the Americans"—failed. Never had a world championship game been lost like that. The forfeit put Spassky ahead 3-0.

The American camp announced four hours after the game that Fischer was filing an official protest against the forfeit on the grounds that the clock was started before the playing conditions were in proper order.

The future of the 24-game match, said chief referee Lothar Schmid, will depend on whether Fischer persists in his walkout. He said the International

Varied Efforts At Compromise Lose to Clock

Chess Federation could intervene and disqualify the capricious American, allowing Spassky to keep the world title. It has been held by a Russian for 24 years. The next game is scheduled for Sunday.

One of the many international chess masters attending the game, former British champion Harry Golombek, described Fischer's failure to appear as "an insult to the world champion and, I think, to the chess world in general."

He added: "Fischer seems to have spoiled what had the makings of the greatest game in chess history. But you never know with that man. He has such extraordinary capabilities that it is perfectly possible he could turn up on Sunday, recover from this deficit and go on to win the series."

The row over the cameras continued today after Fischer had walked out for 30 minutes because of them during the win-up of the first game yesterday which he resigned after 56 moves. Fischer said he could not play with the cameras in the 2,500-seat Sports Palace.

Fox, whose purchase of the television and film rights of the match allowed the Icelandic federation to offer a record \$125,000 in prize money, said the cameras had to stay.

Before the scheduled start of the second game, Fox had hidden two of the cameras in the walls or the stage. Their lenses were invisible through a four-inch cut in the wall. Tests were made from the playing table and they could not be heard running. The third was out of sight, 150 feet away.

According to the rules, Fischer had one hour to make his first play to avoid a forfeit. With a half-hour of playing time gone, Fox proposed that the cameras be removed for this game only.

Fischer accepted, but asked for the clock to be set back. Schmid refused. Fischer stayed home. And Schmid declared the forfeit.



George Wallace

Criticizes War, Mideast Policies

Italian Premier Attacks McGovern

ROME, July 13 (UPI)—Premier Giulio Andreotti assailed Sen. George McGovern's policies on Vietnam, the Middle East and defense today in a Senate speech. He apologized to his own foreign minister, Giuseppe Medici, as he did so.

Political experts said that they could not remember any similar attack on a U.S. presidential candidate by an Italian leader.

Mr. Andreotti mentioned Sen. McGovern by name and made it clear that he was not attacking the senator's policies but rather the country's policies.

"I do not like certain rigid positions between the country's military strategy and election platforms," Mr. Andreotti said, just as I do not like another point in the McGovern platform and this is the one in which he affirms the desire to end the Vietnam war immediately.

Political sources said that Premier Andreotti was upset by Sen. McGovern's call for a reduction of U.S. troop strength in West Europe as well as his pledge to cut sharply into the U.S. defense budget.

On the Middle East, Premier Andreotti said: "What worries me... is this: see a sort of interest taken in respect to the Middle East which carries me. I hope that this is only an election matter."

Political sources said that Mr. Andreotti apparently was upset by what he considers an overly slow wooing of Jewish voters by Sen. McGovern.

As Mr. Andreotti spoke, Communists and leftists jeered and whistled. The furor began as the 54-year-old Christian Democrat summed up a debate on a vote-of-confidence motion.

Disturbance in House
He attacked Sen. McGovern's defense and Vietnam policies. He touched off a disturbance. When he died down, Premier Andreotti praised President Nixon. He did not use his name.

He said that U.S. troops in Vietnam dropped from 543,000 to 300 since President Nixon's inauguration and lauded his record of trip to Moscow.

At the mention of troop withdrawals, leftist senators shouted: "The bombing increases..." "Challenged to condemn the bombing, Premier Andreotti said: "How can anyone not deplore bombing?"

Then deplore it," a Communist senator shouted.

Mr. Andreotti refused.

Cautious Welcome
MOSCOW, July 13 (Reuters).—A Soviet Union today gave a cautious welcome to the Democratic choice of Sen. McGovern for its presidential nominee.

The official news agency, Tass, giving Sen. McGovern's nomination, gave a brief biography, mentioning his war service as a pilot and his opposition to the Vietnam war as a senator.

McGovern has also built his recent election campaign on an anti-war position. He is in favor of a speedy end to the war in Vietnam, of a full withdrawal of American forces from there and to support of the peace.

Tass said: "The field of home policy, which understands better the bourgeois politicians, is in order to solve the political problems." "The field of home policy, which understands better the bourgeois politicians, is in order to solve the political problems."



Giulio Andreotti

forms and action against poverty and hunger but ended its commentary with some reservations. "McGovern's home-policy proposals, however, do not envisage deep-rooted changes and represent merely an attempt to 'improve' the capitalist system in a bourgeois-reformist way."

Attacked by Arabs
LONDON, July 13 (AP).—Sen. McGovern's convention victory evoked cautious, largely non-

Skyjacker Surrender

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Airport in New York and forced to return to Philadelphia. Just before taking off from Philadelphia, the pilot, Capt. Elliott M. Adams, 55, dived through a cockpit window as the jet taxied 100 yards from the terminal building. Police pulled Mr. Adams into a car and the plane took off with the co-pilot at the controls.

In the other hijacking, Fisher, a house painter, surrendered an unloaded pistol to a stewardess eight hours after the flight from Oklahoma City to Dallas was hijacked. He waived preliminary hearing before U.S. Magistrate Charles R. Jones and was ordered held under \$100,000 bond.

The hijacker had ordered the flight to Fort Worth, Texas, but bad weather forced the plane to turn back. The jet returned to Oklahoma City's Will Rogers World Airport to pick up the ransom—which turned out to be only \$200,000 instead of the requested \$500,000—and a parachute.

All the passengers and three stewardesses were allowed to leave the plane. The pilot, flight engineer and a stewardess remained aboard with Fisher. He gave up after the plane was aloft for two hours. The ransom was recovered.

Japan Flood Toll At 327 Dead
TOKYO, July 13 (Reuters).—New storms were predicted tonight as rescue teams struggled through floods and landslides to reach isolated towns in western Japan where a heavy death toll was reported. Several typhoons are reported approaching from the Pacific.

Heavy rains, described as the worst in 15 years, have claimed at least 327 lives, with another 110 missing in the past week. Police and army rescue teams reported many towns had been completely cut off as the floods and landslides ripped away roads, railways and bridges.



The more you know about ancient history, the more you like to explore Rome.

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's

Imported from Scotland



War Foes Get Reassurance By McGovern

300 Receive Denial He Has Shifted

By James M. Naughton

MIAMI BEACH, July 13 (NYT).—Sen. George McGovern told 300 angry protesters in his Democratic National Convention headquarters hotel last night that he was "not shifting his position on any of the fundamental stands I've taken in this campaign."

The appearance of the South Dakota senator, while the convention itself was beginning the process of the presidential nomination vote, climaxed a seven-hour, bizarre confrontation that tied up his headquarters.

Some of the protesters, as well as a few of Sen. McGovern's delegates, had expressed concern during the day that he was softening his position on the Vietnam war.

But the senator reassured as a "flat pledge" his promise to get all U.S. troops and prisoners of war out of Indochina within 90 days of his inauguration.

Tense Confrontation
The protesters had forced a tense confrontation with Florida state policemen outside the Doral Hotel yesterday afternoon. Later, when the policemen left the scene, the angry demonstrators jammed the lobby and prompted the management to shut off its elevators when they threatened to move up to Sen. McGovern's penthouse suite.

The senator's staff had prevailed on the hotel to dismiss the helmeted troops.

Among the different protest factions that took turns in speeches to each other were Students for a Democratic Society, Zippies, advocates of homosexual rights and members of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Their theme was that Sen. McGovern was heading his positions on peace and personal liberation to appease moderate and conservative elements in the Democratic party he was moving to lead.

The most specific charge was that the South Dakota senator's pledge Tuesday to keep a residual military force in Thailand until American prisoners are released by North Vietnam had shown him up as a "false hope" for ending the Indochina war.

McGovern is part of one of the most menacing of contemporary phenomena: the turning of people inward on their own problems. Menacing because one cannot withdraw from the problems and "botherome" tasks of international politics. They only come back more archly and sometimes with fatal consequences. Isolationism is impossible.

Menacing Phenomenon
The conservative West German daily Frankfurter Rundschau said that Sen. McGovern "is riding an entirely new groundswell of political sentiment and designs: opposed to the stratagems and deals of traditional politics, against the establishment within one's own party and the country as a whole."

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Vietnam Peace Talks Resume, Areas of Agreement Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

at all. A U.S. spokesman said simply, "We choose not to."

In Washington, a State Department spokesman termed the Communists' opening statements, "pretty stiff," but also declined to discuss the results of the meeting.

In his opening statement, Mr. Thuy said that the "whole world is indignantly condemning the extremely inhumane escalation of the war." He condemned the bombing of hospitals, schools, factories, churches and pagodas, and the destruction of the North Vietnamese dike system. He said the continuation of the war would "create new obstacles to the peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem."

In his opening statement, Mr. Porter, in contrast, spoke of the "noteworthy contributions to peace" that had taken place since the last session, including the new contacts between North and South Korea, East and West Germany

and the recent U.S.-Soviet summit.

"These are extremely encouraging developments," said Mr. Porter. "Without in any way minimizing the extreme complexity of the Vietnam problem, we believe it possible that a parallel can be found at these talks."

Flexibility
Though the U.S. delegation was emphasizing its flexibility today, the parallel was not evident. Mr. Porter said that he was willing to "give most careful attention" to views the Communists might express, or to any questions on the U.S. proposals.

Mr. Porter told the Communists that he had "taken note" of their arguments for a military and political solution and of questions to be settled by the Vietnamese themselves.

"That is why," said Mr. Porter, "Mr. Nixon proposed May a solution to military issues which would end American participation in the war and bring an end to military operations throughout Indochina and a calmer atmosphere in which political issues could be discussed by the Vietnamese themselves. I hope we will be discussing this matter more."

This statement, together with Mr. Thuy's comments on the "two aspects" to the political solution, indicated the gulf still separating the two sides over the future of the Thieu government—the key point of disagreement.

The Communists are demanding Mr. Thieu's resignation and replacement with a three-part coalition government. The Americans want a cease-fire and U.S. withdrawal, leaving the Communists to negotiate with Mr. Thieu.

Neither side would comment on when Mr. Thieu would return home or how soon he might resume private contacts with Mr. Kissinger. The Communists had made these public talks a prerequisite for the secret ones, and with the public show now on again, the stage appears to be set for the real negotiations.

Free Loader

SALOU, Spain, July 13 (Reuters).—Police have detained a 30-year-old man, Gabriel Farré, after bar and restaurant owners in this east coast resort alleged they served him free for three months because he claimed to be a policeman.



MRS. GEORGE MCGOVERN leaped to her feet with arms outstretched as votes of the Illinois delegation provided the winning margin in her husband's drive for Democratic presidential nomination on Wednesday night.

Blacks Say McGovern Agreed To Their Patronage Demands

By Paul Delaney

MIAMI BEACH, July 13 (NYT).—Sen. George McGovern and black leaders who supported him have worked out an agreement that pledges the appointment of blacks to the Supreme Court, 10 percent of federal job patronage within the states and money for voter registration in black areas.

In return, the leaders pledged to back the senator for the presidential nomination.

The agreement was worked out in meetings between Sen. McGovern and black leaders during the last month.

Announcement of the agreement was made yesterday by the Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy of Washington, a nonvoting member of the House of Representatives, and corroborated by several other civil rights leaders attending the Democratic National Convention.

The patronage agreement and the funds for voter registration had been goals of Julian Bond, a Georgia state legislator. In an interview last month, he said that those were his major aims in supporting Sen. McGovern.

Regarding voter registration, Mr. Fauntroy said that there were 8 million blacks on the rolls throughout the nation and 6 million additional eligible voters not registered. He said that money to register the 6 million would be channeled through supporters of Sen. McGovern based on the proportionate number of potential voters in each state.

Mr. Fauntroy said that the goal of black leaders was \$5 million for the registration campaign between now and the November elections. He also said that he had faith in the agreement because it had been made with the senator himself, rather than through aides.

He said that blacks had provided the margin of victory in the crucial fight over the seating of the California delegation.

Blacks supporting other candidates added 90 votes to the McGovern total, he said.

In announcing the agreement, Mr. Fauntroy was acting in his role as a member of the Congressional Black Caucus and of the Steering Committee of the National Black Political Convention held in Gary, Ind., in March.

Both groups had put out what they termed "black agendas," designed as political guidelines that candidates would have to accept before any endorsement by the groups.

Although the two agendas differed sharply, Sen. McGovern previously had given his support to most of the provisions of both. However, he told the blacks that he could not accept an anti-busing provision and a recommendation that the United States remove its embassies in white African nations.

Further, he refused to accept a recommendation that 15 percent of all federal government contracts go to blacks. Mr. Fauntroy said that the blacks had accepted a compromise.

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Final Vote Total Is 1,864.95

McGovern Wins Nomination With Easy 1st-Ballot Victory

(Continued from Page 1)
Tuesday, yesterday, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills and former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy also pulled out of the race.

Four Opponents
That left only four other candidates—Gov. Wallace, the crippled Alabama; Terry Sanford, the Duke University president, who was one of those hoping to benefit from the convention deadlock that never developed; Shirley Chisholm, the black congresswoman from New York; and Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, the last and most outspoken representative of the labor-backed old guard Democrats.

The first-round vote was:
McGovern 1,715.35
Jackson 354
Wallace 335.79
Chisholm 151.95
Others 329

Eighteen delegations changed their votes after the conclusion of the roll call. This was the final but unofficial tabulation of the leading contenders:

McGovern 1,864.95
Jackson 485.65
Wallace 377.5
Chisholm 161.5
Sanford 69.5

After it was over, Sen. Jackson, who had been strong in his criticism of Sen. McGovern, sent the nominee a telegram saying: "You have my support."

Sen. McGovern also moved to try to heal the breach with Gov. Wallace. He discussed with Southern governors the chances of getting the Alabama governor to endorse him. Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia said he thought Sen. McGovern could be elected if he could get a Wallace endorsement.

Ribicoff Speech
In his nominating speech for Sen. McGovern, Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut said "the thousands and thousands of McGovern volunteers represent the finest political organization in the history of American politics... This organization is available not only for George McGovern but for every Democratic candidate in this land."

Obviously trying to reassure the worried Democrats who think Sen. McGovern may not be able to overcome President Nixon's current 15-point lead in opinion polls, Sen. Ribicoff reminded

them that Sen. McGovern's judgment has proved sounder than that of his rivals this year.

"Instead of reading the polls, George McGovern was reading the mood of this country," Sen. Ribicoff said, "and he was reading it right."

The choice of Sen. Ribicoff, the man who nominated him before, for the nominating speech last night showed that Sen. McGovern's memories of Chicago remained sharp.

Four years ago, with the police beating demonstrators on the streets, Sen. Ribicoff looked down from the podium of the International Amphitheater at Chicago's Mayor Richard J. Daley and said there would be no such "Gestapo tactics" if George McGovern were President.

In return, Sen. Ribicoff caught a blast of obscenities from the mayor, shared by a worldwide television audience, and Sen. McGovern got a mere handful of votes.

Last night, however, Sen. Ribicoff nominated the winner, and Mayor Daley was banished from the hall, deprived of his seat by a credentials challenge made possible by Sen. McGovern's reforms—with consequences for the McGovern candidacy measure.

It was Illinois State Assemblyman Clyde Chabot who announced the votes that put Sen. McGovern over the required 1,509.

There was fine irony in the long campaign ending in Illinois, and with a promise of united support for Sen. McGovern's candidacy from a lieutenant of the mayor of Chicago.

While the organizational tactics were old-fashioned, Sen. McGovern's strategic concept of his campaign was not. His plan was to capture the party from the left. His strategy was to preempt the activists of the left by defeating or freezing out other claimants to their support against Sen. Muskie, Sen. Humphrey or Sen. Chabot, the candidate of the party's establishment.

The strategy seemed questionable to many who had not believed the conventional wisdom about power residing at the center of the political spectrum. But his wizard-like aide, Gary Hart, denied, saying "There is no center to the Democratic party; there is an old guard and there are the insurgents, who were led in the past by Stevenson and McCarthy and the Kennedy, and one side or the other is going to win."

With Sen. McGovern's 37-19 margin, he won, not necessarily because they are more representative of the rank-and-file voters but because they were more disciplined and skillful in the art of politics, old and new, than their opponents.

The discipline of the McGovern campaign was there to see long ago, if anyone had wanted to look. But few bothered, and there seemed no reason to. In the last Louis Harris opinion poll of 1970, Sen. McGovern was the choice of exactly 2 percent of the Democratic voters.

Nonetheless, on Jan. 18, 1971, the earliest starting date in modern U.S. political history, Sen. McGovern formally announced his candidacy. His statement discussed Vietnam, national defense, unemployment and tax reform—the usual liberal issues.

In the first half of 1971, he raised a half million dollars from 25,000 contributors, but there was little else to bolster his hopes. Publicly about his constant travels was so paltry that a succession of press aides quit in frustration or were fired.

By mid-1971, two political professors, Sen. Kennedy's Frank Mankiewicz and Sen. Humphrey's Ted Van Dyk, had joined the McGovern operation in Washington.

Still, by January, 1972, Sen. McGovern was the choice of only 3 percent of Democratic voters. On the first anniversary of his announcement, Mr. Hart and Mr. Mankiewicz briefed a roomful of skeptical reporters and Mr. Hart sought to remind them "the premises of the campaign have not changed. The name of the game is how many people you can turn out at the primary polls and the caucuses and we believe we have the best volunteer grass-roots organization for doing that."

Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida also notified Sen. McGovern to date that he would not allow his name to be placed in nomination for vice-president. The 43-year-old governor said the contract, made through aides, was as final and as convincing as he could make it.

"I don't want to be Vice-President of the United States," he said. "I want to remain governor of Florida."

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, often described as the top power broker in Congress, waited for a telephone call from Sen. McGovern that never came. His aides were expectant, believing Sen. McGovern wanted a running mate with Mr. Mills's ties to party regulars and the South.

Ex-Legislator Hanged In S. Korea as Spy
SEOUL (AP).—Former National Assemblyman Kim Kyu-nam was hanged today for involvement in a Communist spy ring working for North Korea, the Justice Ministry announced.

Kim, 43, was arrested in 1969 with 17 other persons connected with the ring, which was based in Europe and Japan.

He testified at his trial in November, 1969, that he had visited East Berlin and Pyongyang before his arrest. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1967 as a member of the ruling Democratic Republic party.

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SATURDAY 15.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	25	77	Sunny
ALASKA	25	68	Partly sunny
ARKANSAS	26	84	Sunny
ATLANTA	26	82	Sunny
BALTIMORE	26	80	Sunny
BELLEVILLE	26	80	Sunny
BIRMINGHAM	26	80	Partly sunny
BOSTON	26	80	Partly sunny
BUFFALO	26	80	Partly sunny
CALIFORNIA	26	80	Partly sunny
CANADA	26	80	Partly sunny
CHICAGO	26	80	Partly sunny
CINCINNATI	26	80	Partly sunny
CLEVELAND	26	80	Partly sunny
DALLAS	26	80	Partly sunny
DENVER	26	80	Partly sunny
DETROIT	26	80	Partly sunny
EL PASO	26	80	Partly sunny
HOUSTON	26	80	Partly sunny
KANSAS	26	80	Partly sunny
LAS VEGAS	26	80	Partly sunny
LOS ANGELES	26	80	Partly sunny
MEMPHIS	26	80	Partly sunny
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MOBILE	26	80	Partly sunny
MONTREAL	26	80	Partly sunny
MOSCOW	26	80	Partly sunny
MURKIN	26	80	Partly sunny
NEW YORK	26	80	Partly sunny
NICE	26	80	Partly sunny
OKLAHOMA	26	80	Partly sunny
PHOENIX	26	80	Partly sunny
PITTSBURGH	26	80	Partly sunny
PORTLAND	26	80	Partly sunny
RICHMOND	26	80	Partly sunny
ROME	26	80	Partly sunny
SAN FRANCISCO	26	80	Partly sunny
SEATTLE	26	80	Partly sunny
SPRINGFIELD	26	80	Partly sunny
ST. LOUIS	26	80	Partly sunny
STOCKHOLM	26	80	Partly sunny
ST. PETERSBURG	26	80	Partly sunny
TAMPA	26	80	Partly sunny
TORONTO	26	80	Partly sunny
WASHINGTON	26	80	Partly sunny
WASH. DC	26	80	Partly sunny
WICHITA	26	80	Partly sunny
WISCONSIN	26	80	Partly sunny
YAKIMA	26	80	Partly sunny

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Capitals at 1000 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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مكتبة الامم المتحدة

U.S. Arms Seen

Aides Look for Ways to Re Up Saigon Defense

By William Beecher

SAIGON, July 13 (NYT).—The U.S. military administration, composed of American and South Vietnamese officials, is looking for ways to shore up its defenses in the city, where the fighting has been particularly intense since the North Vietnamese launched their offensive on May 30.

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declared. "Some
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worked out."

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the war will con-
tinue along, per-
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Argues Would it Peace

SAIGON, July 13 (AP).—State William P. Rogers said tonight that the U.S. would not get involved in a battle to retake Saigon.

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Protests Africa on a Plans

WASHINGTON, N.Y., July 13 (UPI).—The UN Council on Economic and Social Affairs, which is studying the impact of the oil crisis on the world economy, has decided to grant the Omani and Somali states the right to export oil from their territories.

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French Alps

GENEVA, France, (UPI).—Three French soldiers were killed and 10 were injured when a helicopter crashed in the French Alps on Friday.

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ANOTHER DAY, ANOTHER... South Vietnamese paratrooper waving a captured AK-47 rifle outside the Catholic church in La Vang, two miles from Quang Tri.

Reds Said to Lose 22 Tanks

Quang Tri Battle Intensifies With Hanoi Counterattack

By Sydney H. Schanberg

SAIGON, July 13 (NYT).—The fighting around Quang Tri City grew heavier today as the North Vietnamese again counterattacked with tanks against the South Vietnamese forces who partially retaken the town.

Reports from the field said that Communist tanks rolled out of the town to fire on South Vietnamese marines and paratroopers. The Saigon command said some of the battles took place only about a half-mile from Quang Tri.

Australia Fears Growing Mafia Interest in Firms

SYDNEY, July 13 (UPI).—Australian police have discovered that Mafia-controlled organizations in the United States are channeling millions of dollars into Australian companies, a police spokesman said yesterday.

The Central Crime Intelligence Bureau has also detected Mafia influence in gambling, prostitution and narcotics, the spokesman said. The Commonwealth police are working closely with state police to prevent the Mafia from gaining a stronghold on New South Wales's club industry, he said.

Casualties Rise For Vietnamese

SAIGON, July 13 (AP).—The South Vietnamese command today reported 661 government soldiers killed and 2,585 wounded last week, and claimed 3,320 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed. The figures represent a 15 to 25 percent increase over the previous week, due largely to fighting in Quang Tri province.

Four Americans were killed in combat last week, five died from nonbattle causes and five were missing in action, the U.S. command announced in its weekly casualty report. Eighteen Americans were wounded. The American toll was 33 percent lower than that of the week before.

White House Briefings Set For Nominee

Kissinger to Meet McGovern Soon

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 13 (UPI).—The White House announced today that Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern will be given intelligence briefings on a continuing basis during the campaign.

Henry A. Kissinger, assistant to the President for national security affairs, will meet with Sen. McGovern soon in Washington to work out plans for the briefings, White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said.

Mr. Ziegler declined to comment on Sen. McGovern's nomination, and he denied a broadcast report that the President telephoned Sen. McGovern last night after his nomination.

The President has said he will not have any partisan comments to make until after the Republican convention, which begins Aug. 21, and that rule will be followed, Mr. Ziegler said.

The President is scheduled to meet here tomorrow with former Secretary of the Treasury John F. Connally, and observers here would not be surprised if Mr. Connally has some political comments to make after the meeting.

The former Texas governor has made it clear that, although he retains his Democratic allegiance, he intends to support the President's re-election campaign.

Mr. Connally will report to the President on a round-the-world tour undertaken at the President's request. Secretary of State William P. Rogers will report to the President Saturday on a similar trip he made.

Mr. Kissinger conferred for the third day in a row with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin, but met Mr. Kissinger in Los Angeles, and then flew with him here yesterday for a meeting with the President.

Man Who Made Legal History Is Slain in Robbery

PHILADELPHIA, July 13 (AP).—Andrew Mallory, whose 1964 rape conviction was overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court in a landmark ruling which strengthened the rights of criminal suspects, has been shot and killed by police following a robbery and rape.

Mallory, 34, was shot a week ago last Sunday as he pointed a gun at the head of a police officer who had tripped while chasing him, police said. Another officer fired four bullets into Mallory's back, killing him.

Mallory was an occasional porter and odd-job holder at his death. His name is preserved on a ruling that has become standard usage in criminal courts and jails throughout the nation.

The "Mallory Rule," as spelled out by the Supreme Court, specifies that a defendant must receive a speedy arraignment after a preliminary hearing and a full description of his rights.

Pyotr A. Rebindin, Soviet Chemist, Dies

MOSCOW, July 13 (AP).—Pyotr A. Rebindin, 73, a pioneer in physical chemistry, died yesterday, Lvestia reported tonight.

Mr. Rebindin, a professor at Moscow State University and a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was awarded a Stalin Prize—now known as the State Prize—in 1942 for his work in colloidal chemistry and molecular physics.

Some U.S. Helicopters Have Tear Gas To Fend Off Refugees and Soldiers

SAIGON, July 13 (AP).—Some American helicopters in Vietnam now are carrying tear gas canisters to prevent panicked soldiers or civilian refugees from dragging them down in efforts to scramble aboard.

Military officials, disclosing this today, said the CS gas canisters were authorized because of several incidents involving refugees and South Vietnamese soldiers during the current Communist offensive.

French Newsmen, Pentagon Dispute Dike-Bombing Issue

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT).—The Defense Department and a French correspondent in North Vietnam were in sharp dispute yesterday over whether U.S. planes deliberately bombed dikes Tuesday near a village 37 miles southeast of Hanoi.

A dispatch filed Tuesday by Jean Thoraval, a Hanoi-based correspondent for Agence France-Presse, said that about a dozen U.S. jets staged an early-morning attack on a dike system outside the village of Nam Sach, in the fertile and heavily populated Red River delta area.

Mr. Thoraval reported that he and other foreign journalists had been taken to Nam Sach to inspect bomb damage that the North Vietnamese said American planes had previously inflicted. The attack began, he said, soon after the party arrived.

"The jets went into a dive and released several bombs and rockets against the dikes on which we were standing," Mr. Thoraval wrote.

Pentagon Spokesman Daniel Z. Henkin, assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, confirmed that U.S. Navy planes repeatedly bombed the Nam Sach area Tuesday morning. But Mr. Henkin denied that any dikes in the area had been damaged.

He said that the aircraft were attacking three nearby military targets—a surface-to-air missile site, a dispersed oil and petroleum area and an above-ground fuel pipeline.

Bulgarian Seized As Plotter in U.S. Skyjack Attempt

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13 (UPI).—A 39-year-old Bulgarian airline pilot was arrested yesterday as the third conspirator in the July 5 attempt to hijack a Pacific Southwest Airlines jetliner.

His two alleged conspirators, Dimitri K. Alexiev and Michael D. Azmanoff, also Bulgarians, were killed by FBI agents who rushed the plane at San Francisco International Airport. A passenger was killed and two others wounded in the exchange of gunfire. The hijackers had commandeered a Sacramento, Calif., to San Francisco flight, demanded \$800,000 and passage to Siberia.

The FBI arrested Lubomir Peichev at his place of employment in a tool and dye shop in Oakland. He was sent before a U.S. magistrate who set no bail and scheduled a preliminary hearing for July 21. The magistrate also appointed federal public defender John Eker to defend Mr. Peichev.

Mr. Peichev was charged with the capital crime of aiding and abetting aircraft piracy, punishable by a minimum of 20 years in prison. He was charged also with conspiracy to commit air piracy. A torn sheet of paper on the body of Alexiev was the clue that led to the arrest.

GHANA Traffic Shift

ACCRA, July 13 (UPI).—Ghana will switch to driving on the right in mid-1974 to conform with the practice in the rest of West Africa, the government announced yesterday.

Turkey Gets Synod List of Candidates

15 Bishops' Names Are Submitted

ISTANBUL, July 13 (Reuters).—The Holy Synod of the Istanbul Patriarchate of the Orthodox Church today unexpectedly submitted to Turkish authorities the names of all 15 metropolitans of the synod as candidates to succeed the late Patriarch Athenagoras I.

Patriarch Athenagoras, the 86-year-old spiritual leader of 125 million members of the Eastern Orthodox Church, died here Friday and was buried Tuesday in a ceremony attended by church leaders of both East and West.

The method of choosing his successor to head the patriarchate, which Turkey claims is an institution under Turkish laws, already has generated friction.

The Holy Synod was required by the Turkish authorities to present a list of "at least three" candidates for examination before proceeding to its choice of a successor.

The submission of all 15 eligible metropolitans of the church in Turkey evidently was taken to displease the Turkish authorities, which have the right to delete any of the candidates listed after determining whether they meet official requirements.

Rhodesia Allows Judith Todd to Leave for London

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 13 (UPI).—Judith Todd, 28-year-old daughter of former Prime Minister Garfield Todd, said today that the Rhodesian authorities had given her permission to leave home arrest at the family ranch to go to Britain.

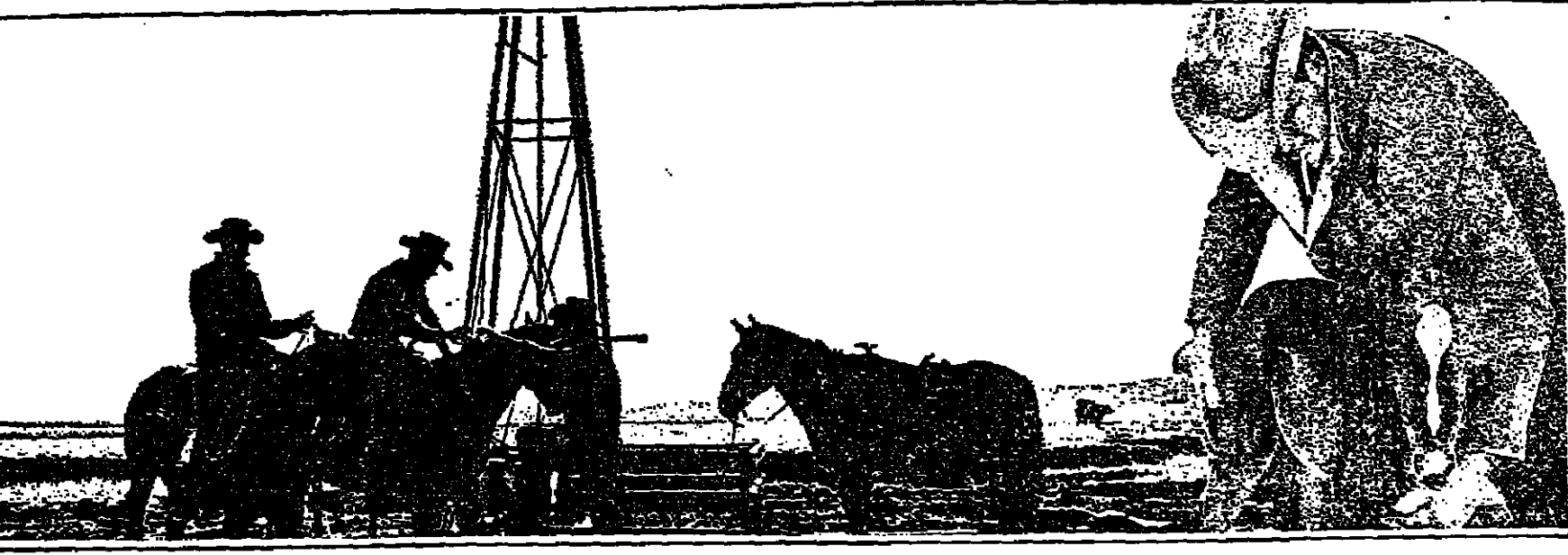
Miss Todd left the industrial city of Bulawayo today on the way to London.

Miss Todd and her father were detained without trial nearly six months ago, after the British government's Pearce Commission arrived to test the acceptability of the terms for settling the 15-year-old independence dispute.

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The Nomination

The swift, sure victory of Sen. George S. McGovern was undoubtedly the most significant fact to emerge from the long night sessions of the Democratic National Convention. But of almost equal, and perhaps more lasting, importance was the convention itself.

This was the new Democratic party, chosen not on the basis of old customs and stubbornly entrenched organizations, but rather as a semi-scientific sampling of the actual makeup of the party. In respect to age, sex and race, it was far more consciously representative than any previous convention of either major party.

Moreover, it was a hard-working convention, orderly, and to the extent that the complex counting system permitted—efficient. Mere oratory for its own sake and noise for its sake was at a pronounced discount; the able floor team fielded by Sen. McGovern's organization was able to act with a sophistication and certainty of touch that many of the old masters of the game might have envied.

The result was not only the senator's certain victory on the first ballot, but the adoption of the platform that he endorsed, without any concessions to the right or he left, beyond those made in the Platform Committee itself. And this was achieved with such order, so little overt friction, that the Democrats gave a confident impression of unity, in selecting both platform and candidate.

If this was surprising, in the light of the inexperience of so many delegates and their commitment to so many, often conflicting, causes, it still leaves two very crucial questions to be answered in the coming campaign. One, of course, is the popular strength of President Nixon and the Repub-

licans. The other is the degree to which the vagaries of the primary system reflected the real wishes of the Democrats, and potential Democrats, at Miami Beach. For it is one thing to assure the presence of a representative number of groups of the population at large and something else, given the nature of primary contests, to make certain that these groups are, so to speak, ideologically representative of the voters.

Mr. McGovern's task is still to make sure that those who oppose his views within the Democratic party, and its voting constituency, do not sit on their hands during the campaign or drift over to the other side. He has a more explicit platform than is customary, and his most ardent supporters are watching keenly to be sure he does not water it down. The odd little squabble just before the balloting as to whether the senator had equivocated on Vietnam, because he proposed to keep an American military presence in Southeast Asia until the prisoners of war were returned, gave a reminder of the strict limits within which his more purist admirers hope to keep him.

Then, although Gov. George C. Wallace does not propose to bolt the party, there is the degree to which the Wallace populists, North and South, can subscribe to the quite different brand of populism preached by McGovern. The same is true of the Sen. Henry Jackson wing of the Democrats and of organized labor.

Sen. McGovern has confuted so many prophets that it would be a brave man who would depend on present arithmetic, whether of the public opinion polls or Mr. McGovern's tax and budgetary plans, to play Nostradamus now. But it is unquestionably true that the Democratic nominee will face some of his most difficult choices in the weeks just ahead.

Vietnam: Paris Revisited

As the Paris talks resume, it is worth recalling the President's 1968 campaign claim to have a "plan" to end the war, the details of which he never divulged to reveal to the people. Was it to neutralize much of American public opinion by reducing American troop levels and combat losses on South Vietnamese ground? To substantially isolate Hanoi by its principal allies, politically by the summits in Peking and Moscow, and militarily by the mines and bombs on the supply routes? To use American air power to an unprecedented extent in order to compensate for Saigon's weakness and to induce the North to stop or suspend its military campaign in the South? Finally, to pull all of this together on the eve of his campaign for re-election?

Frankly, we do not pretend to know what Mr. Nixon had in mind in 1968. It is perfectly plain, however, that this is the state of affairs that has come about in 1972. And while we make no prophecies in either sphere, it can be no mere coincidence of the calendar that President Nixon's negotiators are returning to the Paris peace talks now, seemingly more confident than ever that the end of the war may be near, precisely at the moment when the Democratic party has nominated for President a man who has pledged unequivocally—not merely promised vaguely—to withdraw the United States from the war. Could any President conceive of a more effective and dramatic capstone of a first four-year term than by making good on his principal promise of 1968, and by doing so in a way and at a time that could leave his opponent grasping vainly for the great issue that got away?

We have cautioned before, and would again, that Hanoi has demonstrated itself capable of enduring a degree of punishment and sacrifice, and of maintaining a capacity

for surprise, baffling to friends and foes alike. What can it mean to Hanoi, however, that the scorned South Vietnamese Army is still in the field, recapturing lost ground and taking casualties? Moreover, just as the Paris talks resume, Moscow and Peking make huge trade deals with the "enemy," agreeing to buy American grain and bid for American jets, respectively. Nor has the publicity given to the horrendous possibility that Mr. Nixon may order flood-season attacks on the North Vietnamese dikes—attacks which could take what he casually describes as an "extraordinary" civilian toll—evidently deterred the President from continuing with whatever bombing plans he may have.

In this particular week, it is necessary to ask as well how North Vietnam reads the American political scene. Here, in view of our own professed uncertainties about the meaning of events in Miami Beach and the strange mood of disenchantment in the country, Hanoi is entitled to some degree of sympathy. It must estimate the progress and result of an election campaign that already seems to many Americans one of the least fathomable in history. Mr. Nixon appears confident that, even if he does not end the American role in Vietnam by November, his effort to do so will be rewarded by the voters. We are not so sure that the electorate's gratitude for his success, or for his effort, will count more than its resentment of the time it has taken him, and of the means he has used and of the loss of some 20,000 additional American lives, not to speak of the toll of Vietnamese.

Our advice to Hanoi, however gratuitous, would be to assume the worst from its viewpoint: the re-election of Richard Nixon, and to negotiate with him—on the quite reasonable terms he offered May 8—now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Change in Japan

The revision of America's policy in East Asia triggered a shock wave without which Foreign Minister Fukuda would probably have become Mr. Sato's successor rather than Mr. Tanaka. The change in Japanese leadership comes at a point in history when Japan's re-evaluation of its role in the world, which has been going on for a long time, has been inconceivably accelerated by the apparently sudden shift in the relations between the United States and China. Outsiders cannot completely grasp what is taking place in Japan's national emotions. But it is clear that, since its defeat in World

War II, a kind of vacuum has existed there which could never be filled by Western-style democratic formulas, no matter how assiduously they are emulated. For nearly a generation the Japanese have compensated this psychological gap economically, becoming in the process the world's third greatest economic power. But it was only to be expected that this mighty economic comeback would sooner or later be followed to a certain degree by a political and military one. The Nixon doctrine, with which America is somewhat reducing its Pacific presence, will probably encourage this process.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 14, 1897

PARIS—There is news from La Spezia, in Italy, that very successful experiments have been made there with Marconi's wireless telegraphy today. The first experiment was between several steamers, the second being between the port and the island of Palmaria. Signor Marconi is going again to England where he will make a trial of his invention between Calais and Dover.

Fifty Years Ago

July 14, 1922

WASHINGTON—The War Department has ordered the manufacture of poison gas discontinued, but it creates a special school for training with smoke, incendiary materials and non-toxic gases. According to the order issued, "filling projectiles with poisonous gases will be discontinued except for the limited number needed in perfecting gas defense appliances."

50



Irish Church and State

By C. L. Sulzberger

ARMAGH, Northern Ireland.—Everybody involved in the emotional conflict here dislikes assertions that the argument between Protestant majority and Catholic minority is religious. Yet frequent graffiti reflect sectarian passions and one must consider the Irish question in such terms.

It is paradoxical that the only men whose writ extends to both the Republic and Northern Ireland are four religious leaders: The Episcopal primate of the Church of Ireland; Cardinal Conway, Catholic primate; the moderator of the Presbyterians and the president of the Methodists.

Of these, the position of Cardinal Conway is most often mentioned. The question of Catholic restrictions on modern social rights in the Republic is uppermost in Protestant minds. Now is the moment for the Catholic Church to take the active leadership in reassuring Ulster that it has shed old-fashioned shibboleths, stand for progress and is out of politics.

'Useful Label'

Cardinal Conway, a massive, charming prelate who lives just behind his cathedral in this ancient center where Saint Patrick preached, contends that the status of Catholics in the Republic is exaggerated. He says religion is only "a useful label" to identify most political viewpoints in Northern Ireland but the quarrel itself isn't religious.

When asked about the IRA and its urban guerrilla warfare he comments: "Who in his senses wants to bomb a million Protestants into a united Ireland?"

He says it is ridiculous to believe the Irish Republic is theocratic.

Article 44 of the constitution declares: "The state recognizes the special position of the Catholic Church as the guardian of the faith professed by the great majority of the citizens." Of this, Cardinal Conway remarks: "I would not shed a single tear if that article were repealed tomorrow. It is a piece of useless ornamentation."

He continues that, if Ireland is ever united, "I think the constitution would have to be acceptable to all the people of the Republic. There would have to be provision for divorce. Obviously each religious community would continue to follow its own customs. Of course this is a personal opinion."

"I would like to see an Ireland in which all faiths are tolerant of each other. The idea that the Catholic hierarchy are in league with the Dublin government or even in close contact with it is one of the great myths of the 20th century."

He contends the birth control pill "is available on a doctor's prescription in the Republic just as it is in Northern Ireland or Britain." He adds, "I am in favor of the British 'dual system' of education by which there are state-supported nonsectarian schools alongside church schools with freedom for the parents to choose, to select the school they want for their children."

The trouble is that liberal statements do not always translate into actions. In the Republic, contraceptive pills can only be

prescribed for purposes other than birth control and if, for medical reasons, the pill is counter-indicated, no substitute is permitted. Catholic liberals ask why Cardinal Conway favors recognition of legal divorce for a united Ireland but fails to endorse it for the Republic alone.

The fact is that Article 44 is not the only constitutional point that needs amendment. It is the nonsecular constitution itself that refuses to acknowledge divorce for anyone. Moreover, Catholic liberals inside the church would not willingly relinquish its ascendancy: political influence in the South.

As the Irish Republic as well as the United Kingdom both prepare to enter Common Market Europe, the time has come for the Republic to put its house in order by modernizing its political structure as well as its economy. This requires a secular constitution.

Reluctant to Change

No political leader appears on the horizon who is audacious enough to face this issue or strong enough to carry it. The traditionalist Catholic voting majority is "reluctant to see change and is in no sense prod by parish priests to favor it. The time has come for the church, Cardinal Conway is in order by modernizing its political structure as well as its economy. This requires a secular constitution."

The Protestant majority in the North fears being pushed into unification with the South. It insists this would mean lower living standards and clerical dictation. Now is the time for the Republic to signal that neither disability would in fact be true. The Common Market will eventually equalize economic levels. But the Catholic hierarchy itself should counsel Republican political leaders that the time has come to separate state from church. Cardinal Conway is an immensely influential, modern-minded man. He is therefore in a better position than anyone to see that this takes place.

Letters

Dr. Euwe Again

Don Cook's letter (Herald Tribune, July 6) recalls an even more memorable spectacle of Dr. Max Euwe's impetuous manner, which I had the good fortune to witness about 10 years ago in Istanbul. While serving as Pakistan's press attaché in Turkey, I was an occasional visitor to the Istanbul Chess Club, located in a small flat below the American Consulate-General. On one of these visits, I had the pleasant surprise to find there no less a celebrity than Dr. Euwe, a former world chess champion.

Dr. Euwe was invited to display his prowess in simultaneous games with about 12 players. The Dutch grandmaster proceeded from board to board, pausing for no more than a second or two to grasp the disposition of the pieces at a glance and hurriedly respond to each opponent's well-thought-out move. Each player had pen and paper ready to hand to record the moves in the most memorable chess game of his life, even though he was to lose it. It was taken for granted that the master would carry all before him. But, utterly unexpectedly, Dr. Euwe lost to one of the players. The winner immediately presented the note-sheet to the ex-world champion, who signed it good-humoredly.

SHARIF-AL-HASAN.

Ankara.

Baiting the Bear

The editorial "Russification" by The New York Times (Herald Tribune, July 6) was as Russian-baiting as Hitler in "Mein Kampf." Besides, the historical facts are distorted. Before the October Revolution, the Lithuanian Catholics were not persecuted. To any unbiased traveler in Russia it is clear that that of all the Soviet Republics the Russian republic itself is the most oppressed and most destitute; and Russian Christians for 50 years have suffered for their faith. So this editorial should be titled "Sovietization" and not "Russification."

ZINAIDA SHAKOVSKOY.

Paris.

Faults High Court

At a time when the central theme of urban living in America is becoming the maintenance of personal safety; at a time when conventional morality, and reasonable public behavior are in precipitous decline—the Supreme Court's decision to effectively end the death penalty (Herald Tribune, June 30) is utterly incomprehensible. If errate, or malapplication of

capital punishment constitutes a "cruel and unusual punishment," it is judicial administration that has rendered it so. To redress their own errors at the expense of an unknown number of future victims is a very unsettling procedure to be adopted by the Supreme Court. For, if there is no clear evidence to support the age-honored belief that the death penalty is a deterrent, there is surely as little to suggest the contrary. Predictably, the Court has chosen to assume the usual attitude of liberal chic.

NEIL R. HUFF.

New Delhi.

Vietnam Dikes

Our government seems to take comfort in some profound moral differences between damaging Vietnam's dikes by (a) deliberate bombing, (b) accident, (c) making rain, and (d) so destroying the country otherwise that normal repair work is impossible. I, and many others Americans do not. Surely helping the Vietnamese to repair their dikes would be a policy more in keeping with what we like to think of as American tradition.

Paris.

D.G. FRAENKEL.

Labor and McGovern

In response to the story (Herald Tribune, July 8-9) the AFL-CIO may remain neutral in a presidential race between Sen. McGovern and Mr. Nixon, I not only deplore this action (or inaction) by labor leaders in refusing to support the nominee of the U.S. labor party—the Democratic party—but I also would like to correct an assumption that many nonlabor-oriented readers may have: It has been proven in recent years that whether a George Meany does or does not support a candidate is not relevant anymore (as it was in the 1930s, 40s, and 50s). Meany supported Humphrey in the last national election and we know there was a large labor vote for Wallace and Nixon.

It might be suggested that Meany and other labor leaders take note that they represent a large body of white collar workers as well as plumbers, electricians, and the like. If they are to reflect the views of their huge diversified membership, they had better reassess their viewpoint on candidates and—in this case—support Sen. McGovern and work for the defeat of President Nixon.

RICHARD OLIVER.

Fountainbleau, France.

Wallace Remembers

"George remembers Richard Nixon's 1966 campaign for a Republican Congress," a key Wallace strategist told us. Similarly, Wallace plans to campaign for embattled Northern Democrats to "save" them from the pro-bus party platform and simultaneously accumulate IOUs for Wallace's ambitious desire to run for President in 1976.

Under no conditions will Wallace endorse either the McGovern or Nixon presidential tickets. He will politely treat McGovern as a renegade Democrat who has deserted his party, with Wallace campaigning as a national Democratic fighting to safeguard the party's traditional base among blue-collar workers. So, McGovern confronts an active Wallace autumn campaign spouting the same line that gave him the Michigan presidential primary victory and a total vote in all the primary states approaching McGovern's own.

Moreover, Wallace's failure to endorse the Democratic presidential nominee threatens McGovern with massive defections from Wallaceite Democrats even if Wallace never leaves Alabama this fall. That explains elaborate efforts by McGovern agents here and during preliminary work on the platform and credentials in Washington, to smother Wallace with kindness

Cycle of Crises Portrait of Heath

By Alvin Skuster

LONDON.—Two years ago this week, still in the euphoria of the upset June victory that brought him to power, Prime Minister Edward Heath talked with confidence about solving some of the great problems of the day—inflation, unemployment, Rhodesia, industrial relations and Northern Ireland.

"We shall ask to be judged by our success in handling the problems which we put before the country and which we are now facing," he said in one of his first speeches as prime minister. Although he never underestimated his difficulties, Heath is nevertheless finding that success is more of a sometime thing than he had anticipated. Crises appear to ease, Heath goes sailing on his racer Morning Cloud, and then suddenly they spring back to life.

One frustration seems merely to be traded for another. He pushes through his Industrial Relations Act, but the unions boycott it and industrial troubles seem unending.

Rhodesia Failure

He works out an agreement with the white regime of Ian Smith in the breakaway colony of Rhodesia to give the blacks at least some hope of sharing political power, but then the Africans say "no" to the plan.

He introduces a series of measures designed to curb unemployment and stir economic growth, but inflation and unemployment rage on and industry remains reluctant to invest. Amid mounting trade deficits he floats the pound.

He approves tax cuts of about \$250 a week for virtually every worker in the country, but then finds himself in heated controversy because of a plan to raise rents by almost that much on public housing projects.

And while the government moves on all these fronts and heads into Europe, Heath remains bedeviled by what he once called "the bone of his existence"—Northern Ireland. His bold stroke last March to suspend provincial government and impose direct rule from London has all but faded from memory and people are still dying as the shooting and bombing go on.

When he first came to power, several options for dealing with the Ulster crisis lay before him. Send in more troops? Work for more concessions by the Protestant-dominated provincial government to meet demands of the Roman Catholic minority? Walk and see it, by some chance, the Catholics and Protestants could find their own way toward peace. He chose, in effect, to wait for some 20 months, until civil war threatened, before he acted decisively.

With the abrupt end of the cease-fire, which made it all seem so hopeful for too short a time, his options are limited. The more he initiates is virtually nonexistent and all rides on the ability of his close friend and adviser, William Whitelaw, Ulster's administrator, to try to

breathe new life into the policy of reconciliation.

In this summer of his content, Heath remains a confident, determined leader, changes positions, only pushed to the wall. He calls him stubborn and supporters describe him as responsible.

He is strong-willed and in control of a government, what many feel is an even weaker cabinet. Yet, often does appear to shrink, as though his aides despair. He came into power determined to have less government intervention, but decided to sidestep some companies who appeared they would fail.

He pledged more freedom, economic decisions and day the policy of his predecessor enforce limits on prices and incomes. But he may now, to ask for such a statutory if his present effort at voluntary restraint from his and intransigent labor fails.

One bright spot on the horizon is the bill in the House of Commons, a top priority, the pro-European prime minister from the start. It has been long and tough road through the House of Commons, with a range of more than 100 hours as determined anti-Labor party members sought to amend the legislation. The bill, which is expected to emerge untouched from the House, represents a major victory for Heath. Not a comma changed, although the government had some close calls, its margin of victory once in to four.

Heath reacts to all the news with calm and no signs of anxiety. He thinks industrial relations will eventually work, that inflation will gradually be curbed, that sluggish business investment pick up, that perhaps unions' industry leaders will see the light and begin to curb prices and come on their own, and all will benefit once Britain's Europe next year. Not even, however, is an optimist on

Fights Off Critics

Heath, now 56, still talks at least seven hours sleep a night, enjoys his music, plays tennis, and fights off his critics in the House with the same energy he has come to expect.

He appears, however, to be losing ground politically. The public opinion poll shows a drop in the confidence of his government with the Labor party lead in popularity rising from 4 percent in May to 13 percent now.

But Heath does not have an election until 1974. He is confident that the public will reward him as they did when he was elected in 1970. He said he would lose his confidence in 1970, but he had a 4 percent in May to 13 percent now.

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The Wallace Specter

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

MIAMI BEACH.—The under-

plannings of Gov. George C. Wallace's secret plans for this autumn, which menace Sen. George S. McGovern's uphill battle, were revealed by the remarkable scene on the convention floor late Tuesday night when Wallace made his dramatic appearance.

The wildest demonstration came not from Alabama, Florida or Texas, but from Michigan, symbol of liberal-labor power. Michigan delegates representing Wallace's May 16 sweep there erupted in a frenzied, arm-waving demonstration.

Such sentiment in the industrial North is the rationale for a new Wallace strategy of campaigning this fall in carefully selected northern areas for Democratic candidates fearful of being dragged to defeat on the busing issue.

Under no conditions will Wallace endorse either the McGovern or Nixon presidential tickets. He will politely treat McGovern as a renegade Democrat who has deserted his party, with Wallace campaigning as a national Democratic fighting to safeguard the party's traditional base among blue-collar workers. So, McGovern confronts an active Wallace autumn campaign spouting the same line that gave him the Michigan presidential primary victory and a total vote in all the primary states approaching McGovern's own.

Moreover, Wallace's failure to endorse the Democratic presidential nominee threatens McGovern with massive defections from Wallaceite Democrats even if Wallace never leaves Alabama this fall. That explains elaborate efforts by McGovern agents here and during preliminary work on the platform and credentials in Washington, to smother Wallace with kindness

and neutralize him for the fall campaign.

For example, McGovern's operatives privately told Wallace strategists that McGovern's flustering second visit to the hospitalized Wallace on July 6 was to get the answer to this question: How could Wallace, with an absolute majority of the primary vote in liberal Michigan?

In his hour at the hospital, McGovern told Wallace he had been amazed during primary campaigning to be turned aside by factory workers who said they could not back McGovern because they were for Wallace.

Similarly, McGovern's convention floor tacticians held back their delegates from unseating Wallace's on-site Alabama credentials fight. Alabama delegates sent private messages of thanks to McGovern.

During frenzied politicking on the crucial California credentials vote here, McGovern praised Wallace for correctly gauging the depth of alienation among American voters. "Both of us are painfully dissatisfied with the status quo," McGovern told Texas delegates at the opening of the convention.

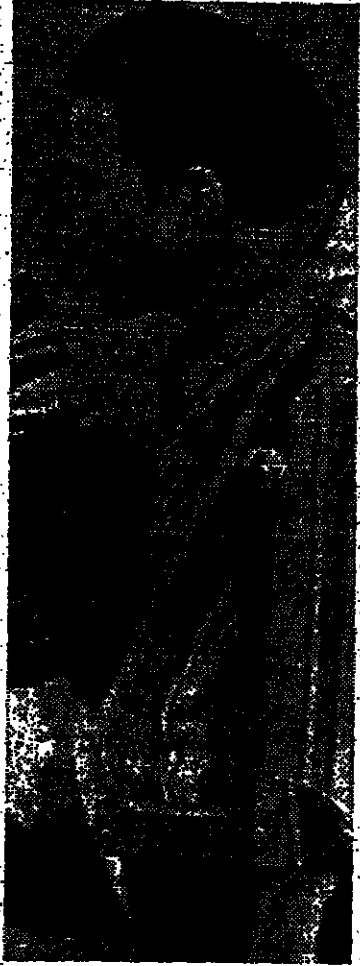
And breaking here at the Fontainebleau hotel late in the week with six Southern and border governors, McGovern emphasized his desire to win Wallace's support and intent to counter at length with him sometime before giving his acceptance speech.

But none of this arduous courtship makes much difference. Even if McGovern forces had toned down the pro-bus plank

Lydda Massacre Suspect on Stand Oka Gives a Political Diatribe

er Grose
July 13 (NYT).—We killed are now
lament. The world
continue. There
sars. But when I
saw and saw
day, shine in the
sun very happy."
a final testimony
Okamoto, 34, the
tionary who, with
opened fire upon
passenger hall at
dional Airport on
y 25 persons and
hers.
ressed an Israeli
on the fourth and
testimony at his
indicted on four
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penalty.
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courtroom, as the
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at Sarafand Army
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on each side were
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tional frustra-
extremist "Red
an. He gave his
Bolshevik Revolu-
anarchism, the
rich the world's
ill eventually suc-
world proletariat.
warn the whole
"Red Army will dis-
sands on the side of
s, and I do not say
," he shouted.
Army soldiers are
times to give their
sake of the revolu-
ve do it not for
ed the Tel Aviv air-



HANDS FREE—Japanese terrorist Koze Okamoto stands unhandcuffed for first time yesterday as he made statement to the court.

port—our action has been reported
around the world. When next
time there is a similar action,
what will the world think then?
Okamoto spoke for over an
hour, with scarcely an interrup-
tion from the three military
judges hearing his case.

About midway through his
peroration, he mellowed into a
statement of romantic Japanese
folklore. "When I was a child,
I was told that a man became
a star after his death," he said.
"I was not convinced of this, but
now I am prepared to be con-
vinced."

"I do not know how the foreigner
thinks about this, with his foreign
customs. But maybe the three
of us will be stars after our death,
in Orion!"

Okamoto's fellow gunmen were
killed on the spot during the
moments of gunfire and grenade
explosions at the airport, crowded
with Puerto Rican Christians on
a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

Modest Acknowledgment

The Popular Front for the
Liberation of Palestine, the Arab
guerrilla organization which has
claimed responsibility for the
Lydda action, gave modest acknowl-
edgment in Okamoto's state-
ment.

"This cooperation with the
Popular Front was one jumping
board for us to propel ourselves
onto the world stage," he said.
"The Arab world lacks in spiri-
tual fervor, and therefore we felt
that the Arab world could bene-
fit from our cooperation."

"This attack on Tel Aviv air-
port was proposed by them, and
it afforded us unity of action.
They approved of it. I am a
soldier and I approved of it, so
I joined the operation."

Okamoto, formerly a student at
Tokyo University, spoke eloquently
in Japanese. He expressed fre-
quent irritation at being in-
terrupted so that the simultane-
ous interpretation in Hebrew and
English could catch up with his
remarks.

Against the pleas of his court-
appointed Israeli attorney, Okamoto
has refused to submit to a
psychiatric examination.

The three-man court has ac-
cepted as evidence the prisoner's
confession of the airport attack,
heard eyewitnesses describe the
sudden slaughter, and now has
adjourned until Monday, when it
will pronounce a verdict.

Death Sentence Commuted

TEL AVIV, July 13 (AP).—A
military court of appeals today
commuted to life imprisonment
the death sentence imposed on
an Arab guerrilla who threw a
grenade that killed a 3-year-old
girl.

The imposition of a death
sentence on Shabba Hassan el-
Aide three days ago appeared to
increase the likelihood that Okamoto
might also be sentenced to execution.

But the appeals court reversed
a military tribunal's sentence,
noting that the prosecution had
not asked for the death penalty,
and taking into account an un-
written Israeli policy against ca-
pital punishment.

Since its earliest years of state-
hood, Israel has had only one
execution—that of Nazi war
criminal Adolf Eichmann.

Premier, Rival End Dispute on Japan Cabinet

TOKYO, July 13 (AP).—Premier
Kakuei Tanaka and his rival,
former Foreign Minister
Takeo Fukuda, patched things up
yesterday, and two Fukuda men
accepted the cabinet posts they
refused last week.

Makoto Miki became minister
of posts and telecommunications,
and Kikichi Arita, 71, became
director-general of the Economic
Planning Agency. Mr. Tanaka
had taken the posts himself when
they rejected them.

Former Premier Eisaku Sato
had favored Mr. Fukuda to suc-
ceed him. But Mr. Tanaka
formed a successful alliance with
other candidates in their liberal-
Democratic party and won the
post last week.

Mr. Fukuda said earlier that he
kept Mr. Miki and Mr. Arita out
of the cabinet because he wanted
four posts for his faction, not
two. He met with Mr. Tanaka
today and agreed to give him his
full cooperation, a spokesman
said, but there was no word of
what Mr. Tanaka did to bring
Mr. Fukuda around.

Otepka Has Left Subversion Unit

WASHINGTON, July 13
(NYT).—Oto F. Otepka, a con-
servative, has left the
Subversive Activities Control
Board.

Mr. Otepka said that he has
not resigned. "I've retired," he
said. His departure from the
\$38,000-a-year post was effective
June 30. Mr. Otepka had held the
job for nearly two years without
Senate confirmation.

Mr. Otepka was disciplined in
1963 by Secretary of State Dean
Rusk on the grounds that he
passed confidential information
to a congressional committee.
He refused to comment when
asked whether he was disappointed
in the lack of activity on the
board after the Supreme Court
ruled that it could no longer
classify individuals as subver-
sives.



WRECKAGE—Remains of suspension cable car which crashed during ascent of a mountain in Switzerland.

4 Guatemalan Political Aides Struck Down by Assassins

GUATEMALA CITY, July 13
(Reuters).—Gunmen assassinated
four leaders of Guatemala's ruling
National Liberation Move-
ment yesterday and killed the 7-
year-old son of one of them,
police sources said here.

The killings occurred only three
weeks after Oliviero Castaneda
Pais, one of this Central Ameri-
can republic's top political lead-
ers and an avowed guerrilla fight-
er, was gunned down at his
daughter's birthday party.

The rightist government party
reported last night that Cayetano
Estrada, Juan Barrientos, Jose
Duarte and Miguel Angel Espin
were shot dead in various cities
and that Mr. Duarte's son also
was killed.

The assassination of Mr. Cas-
taneda, a close friend of Guate-
mala's President Carlos Arana
Osorio, still is unexplained.

During the hunt for the 34-
year-old politician's killers, a
leftist guerrilla and two police-
men were killed, but responsibility
for the murder has not been es-
tablished.

Russia Sentences Five to Die for Assisting Nazis

MOSCOW, July 13 (AP).—A
military tribunal in the southern
Russian city of Simferopol has
sentenced five men to die before
a firing squad and another man
to 15 years' imprisonment in a
labor camp for collaborating
with German occupation forces
in World War II.

Pravda, the Communist party
daily, said yesterday that the six
men were guards at a Nazi death
camp and "conducted 'mass
executions.'"

The report, which was also
published in most of the nation's
major newspapers, said an in-
vestigation and eyewitness tes-
timony at the six-week trial
proved that "the traitors...
tortured, burned, strangled and
shot Soviet citizens."

The Soviet government has
been hunting down and execut-
ing Nazi collaborators since the
end of the war and such trials
are always given wide press
coverage here.

The latest trial brings to 22
the number of Russians sentenc-
ed to be shot for "betraying the
motherland" in the past 18
months.

Miss Mercouri Goes Back to Paris, Exile

ATHENS, July 13 (AP).—Actress
Melina Mercouri returned to
Paris today after coming back
to her native Greece from exile
yesterday to attend funeral ser-
vices for her mother.

The 43-year-old actress is an
outspoken foe of the Greek mili-
tary-backed regime. Premier
George Papadopoulos waived an
arrest warrant for her for 24
hours so Miss Mercouri, her brother
Spyros, and husband Jules
Dassia, a film director, could
attend the funeral.

Lightning Kills 3 Girls

HOUSTON, July 13 (AP).—Three
girls were killed Tuesday
when they were struck by light-
ning as they returned from a
neighborhood store during a
rainstorm. They were identified
as Cynthia Kathlene Hitchcock,
14, and her sister Robin, 11, and
Lynn Ann Wyatt, 13.

Swiss Probing Fatal Crash Of Cable Car

12 Killed in Fall After Line Breaks

BRIG, Switzerland, July 13
(Reuters).—Swiss authorities
today appointed six experts to in-
vestigate the worst Alpine cable
car disaster in memory. Twelve
persons died in the accident here
last night and two were seriously
injured.

A cable car hurtled out of con-
trol 2,000 feet down a mountain-
side after the traction cable haul-
ing it upward snapped.

One of the victims was tossed
out as the car plunged down the
remaining support cables and the
others died when it smashed into
the concrete station in the valley
below.

Police so far have identified
four of the dead, all Swiss. They
include two cable car employees
and a 3-year-old boy traveling
with his grandfather, a local
carpenter, who also was killed.

Foreign Tourists

Several foreign tourists—including
some West Germans—were
among the victims. But police
said that identification was
difficult because the bodies were
badly mutilated.

Police said that the two sur-
vivors were West German chil-
dren whose mother was killed in
the crash. Their father did not
take the cable car ride.

The accident occurred as the
car was traveling up from Brig
to the village of Betten, the first
stage of the journey to the 6,000-
foot resort of Bettmeralp.

The traction cable snapped at
the point where it was joined to
the cabin. In addition, there was
a braking failure.

A 70-year-old Swiss tourist
standing just below the concrete
station when the tragedy occur-
red described how the cabin raced
down over a main road and the
River Rhone.

Groans Heard

The tourist, Jakob Bossard,
said: "It only took a few seconds
for the cabin to reach the station.
Then it hit the concrete with a
terrible bang."

"There was silence for about
10 minutes and I pressed every-
one was dead. But then, just
before police and rescue teams
arrived, I heard groans coming
from inside the twisted steel," he
said.

The car was capable of holding
50 persons but was carrying
only 14.

Private Confession Stressed By Vatican for Normal Usage

VATICAN CITY, July 13 (Reu-
ters).—The Vatican, issuing new
rules on the sacrament of con-
fession, today conceded that
priests occasionally may give gen-
eral absolutions when necessary
but insisted that the faithful
normally should continue to use

the secrecy of the confessional
box.

In a ruling aimed primarily at
mission countries with a shortage
of priests—but apparently ap-
plicable also in other regions—
the Vatican said that general
absolutions were permissible in
particular circumstances of
"serious necessity."

But, despite this apparent per-
mission for limited general ab-
solutions in mission countries
as well as in the missions, the
ruling dashed the hopes of some
Western Roman Catholic liberals
for profound changes in the ad-
ministration of the sacrament.

A Vatican official also con-
firmed, in reply to a question
at a press conference, that there
had been no consultation on the
issue with other Christian
churches.

Validity Denied

The long-awaited document, is-
sued by the Sacred Congregation
for the Doctrine of the Faith,
said that "penitential services"
recently introduced in the West
were "of great usefulness" but
did not have ecclesiastical sanc-
tion.

It issued a firm "reprobation"
of a growing but minority
practice, in the United States
and western Europe, of replac-
ing private confession and abso-
lution of the congregation.

The normal usage is for the
individual penitent to recount
his sins privately to the priest
in the confessional box and then
to receive the ritual "absolution,"
or forgiveness.

The only usual exception is for
troops in battle, without time to
confess individually to a priest.
They could receive absolution
from a chaplain as a group after
an interior examination of
conscience.

In the years following the re-
forms initiated by the 1962-65
Second Vatican Council, the con-
cept of "community confessions"
—translating the usage of
emergency battlefield confessions
to the local parish church—has
gained favor in some Catholic
progressive circles.

Reagan Sees Pope

VATICAN CITY, July 13
(Reuters).—California Gov. Ron-
ald Reagan, on a European tour
as President Nixon's special en-
voy, was given an audience to-
day by Pope Paul VI. Sources
said the governor talked with
the pontiff for more than half
an hour.

Comecon Ends 3-Day Session

MOSCOW, July 13 (AP).—The
26th session of the Communist
economic organization, Comecon,
ended here yesterday after three
days of discussion that culmi-
nated in Cuba's admission as the
ninth member of the union.

The Soviet government press
agency, Tass, said the session was
completed after yesterday's meet-
ing, which was chaired by Soviet
Premier Alexei N. Kosygin at the
communist's Moscow headquar-
ters.

The agency added that the
heads of delegations met later in
the Kremlin for a final talk on
"joint cooperation and other
questions of mutual interest."

Coalition in Italy Wins of Confidence in Senate

y 13 (UPI).—Premier
otti today won a vote
by four votes in
an important victory
his 17-day-old coalit-

of Christian Democrats, Social
Democrats and Liberals earlier
won a vote of confidence in the
Chamber of Deputies.

But because the Senate lineup
left him with only a four-vote
majority, some political sources
said that opponents on the ex-
treme right and left might man-
age to defeat him there.

Mr. Andreotti formed his coalit-
ion, the first one in a decade to
exclude the Marxist Socialists,
after the old center-left grouping
collapsed because of ideological
and personal rivalries.

The moderately rightist Liberals
replaced the Socialists, leading to
allegations by leftists that Mr.
Andreotti was swinging the gov-
ernment to the right. Mr. An-
dreotti has denied this charge.

The position of the 54-year-old
Christian Democrat and his gov-
ernment was imperiled by "left-
wing defections in his own party
during voting for chairmanships
in the two houses of parliament."

The Social Democrats warned
that they might quit the coalition
if the Christian Democrats con-
tinued their internal squabbling.
This, too, would bring down Mr.
Andreotti's government.

But with the traditional August
vacation period approaching and
with national political party con-
ventions scheduled for the next
few months, political sources said
that Mr. Andreotti probably can
ride out the current unrest in
his party.

Star Buys Assets Of Daily News In Washington

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT).
—The Washington Daily News, an
afternoon tabloid newspaper, an-
nounced yesterday that it was
suspending operations after to-
day.

An official of the News, a
Scripps-Howard publication, con-
firmed an announcement by the
Washington Evening Star, a
standard-sized newspaper, which
has been the News's only after-
noon competitor. The announce-
ment said that the Star had
bought "certain assets" of the
News.

The Washington Post, a morn-
ing paper, is the only other daily
newspaper in Washington.

The Evening Star Newspaper
Co. announced the purchase of
the name, circulation lists and
certain other assets of the News
and that the tabloid would cease
publication.

The Star's announcement
promised that a new "Evening
Star" and Washington Daily
News," including the features,
hygiene and services familiar to
News readers, will appear.

Star officials, and executives of
the Scripps-Howard newspapers
concluded the deal yesterday.
The purchase price was not
disclosed. Most physical assets
of the News were not involved
in the sale. The News plant
was to be closed, News executives
indicated.

Cutting Mission in Libya

July 13 (AP).—Brit-
ain today cut back its diplomatic
re, but immediately
Libyans to pull some
omats out of London.
ment, announced by
Office, followed a
demand to Britain,
States and the Soviet
duce the size of their
ground that the size
sions caused too much
ya's Ministry of Unity
Affairs.

Britain until July
ce its representation
l of 17 diplomats and
omatic staffers to a
figure of 15. The
ion in Libya is divid-
the main embassy in
a branch in Ben-

n Office spokesman,
he British have con-
the U.S. and Soviet
s on the issue, made
ent: city's government ask-
byan government to
this decision for which
s advanced seemed in-
and are disappointed
byan government has
t to do so. Her majes-
ment have now decid-
up with this request."

ish said they would
their office in Ben-
the spokesman an-
hat Libya's ambassador
Khair Mohammed Ben
handed a note asking
reduce the size of its
staff here from 21 mem-
bers.

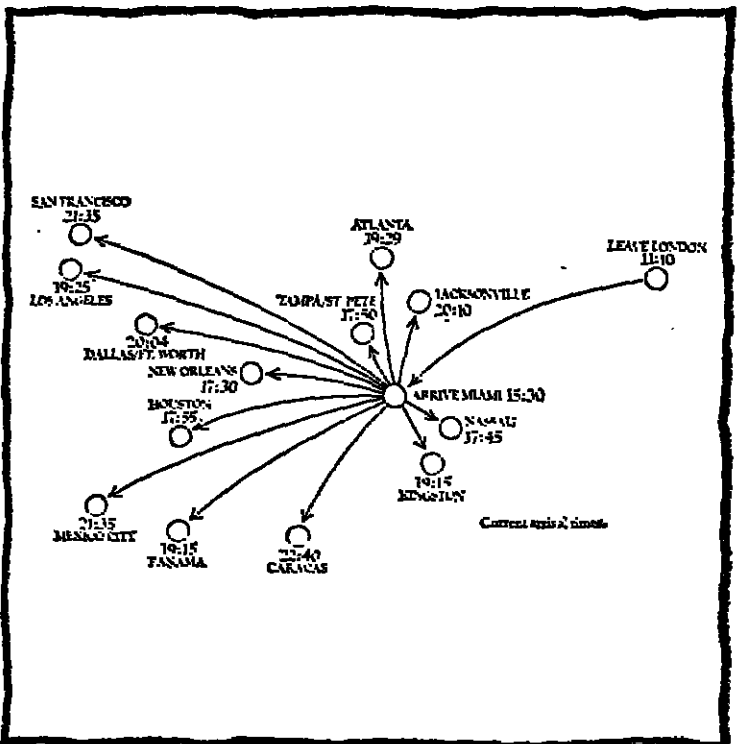
spokesman commented:
ition will cause a cer-
int of inconvenience to
nducting our relations
Libyan government. It
cause inconvenience to
n government and peo-

d diplomatic sources
the United States and
Union appear to have
but to comply also with
mand for reducing their
missions.

rs Say Truman
Good' Condition.
AS CITY, Mo., July 13
Doctors today reported
mer President Harry S
was in "good" condition
first time in his 12-day
stay.

Truman was admitted to
tally here July 2 for
dental ailment. Until to-
day he had the 88-year-
old President's condition
"satisfactory."

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PARIS MOVIES

Charlie Chaplin With 'Pilgrim,' 'Shoulder Arms'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 13 (UPI)—The fourth installment of the "bring-back Charlie Chaplin" series, instigated and realized by the astute and far-seeing Moe Rothman, has arrived at the Jean Cocteau, the Publicis Champs-Élysées and the Paramount-Odeon. It contains "The Pilgrim" and "Shoulder Arms," both accompanied by synchronized scores composed by their creator.

"The Pilgrim" was first unveiled in 1923, the year in which a more famous Chaplin work, "A Woman of Paris," came forth. The latter starred Edna Purviance, heroine of both the present movies, and Adolphe Menjou, while Chaplin, preoccupied with his direction, appeared only in a brief flash as a bungling railroad-station porter. "The Pilgrim" is a four-reeler, was as a result over-lived. In retrospect it may be more justly judged. It is filled with irresistible comic invention and serves as a model for perfect timing.

It discloses Charlie as an escaped jailbird who, having donned clerical vestments, is mistaken for the new minister when he lands—with the police in pursuit—in a small town. The scene of the rural American community half a century ago is drawn with broad, humorous strokes: the peal-singing churchgoers, the attempt of the pseudo preacher to make off with the collection money, the boring boarding house with the misbehaving child, the fetching cook who gives the disguised crook a come-hither glance. There are some wonderful gags as the vagrant, determined to reform, seeks to protect the savings of his pious hostess from the itching fingers of a former cellmate who has embarrassingly shown up—the double-cross pick-pocketing incident is Chaplin at his best.

"Shoulder Arms" was made when the war was still on in 1918. It is a classic, but, unlike most classics, its jests have not staled by familiarity. Charlie is here a doughboy, posted in a water-logged trench, chalking up on a scoreboard the Germans he pots off with his rifle. Camouflaged as a tree, he goes behind the enemy lines and runs the risk of being chopped down for kindness, but makes an agile getaway into a forest.

There are elements of a recruiting poster in the exposition, but the soldier's dream of capturing the Kaiser, the crown prince and Ludendorff has something

prophetic as well. Hostilities over, the Kaiser grumbled in exile at Doorn, but the crown prince joined up with the Nazis and Ludendorff marched at Hitler's side in the Munich putsch. One wishes that Charlie had bagged them. "The only true interpreter of history," wrote Oswald Spengler, "is the poet." The Chaplin 1918 outlook proved correct, despite its propaganda embroidery.

The three-part American television show on Gertrude Stein, "When This You See, Remember Me," shown on the Paris in Films program in the Louvre the other afternoon, is an interesting commentary on the high priestess of mumbo jumbo whom George Jean Nathan dubbed the hoop-a-doop girl of modern literature.

Miss Stein, according to the evidence of Perry Martin's documentary, was a stubborn lady. No one could discourage her. It was only after 25 years of writing that, according to her literary agent Mrs. William Bradley, she finally gained wide readership with her "Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas" in 1932, followed by a sensational tour of her homeland, reported on the front pages. Virgil Thomson, who composed the score for her libretto, "Four Saints in Three Acts"—memorable for its initial production with cellophane scenery and a black cast—relates in an interview the Saturday night receptions at her home, attended by the Parisian bohemia of the 1920s: Picasso, Braque, Hemingway, Fitzgerald, Jacques Lipchitz, Jo Davidson, and such visitors as Carl Van Vechten, Sherwood Anderson and Thornton Wilder. "If you mentioned Joyce more than once, you were not invited again," remarks Mr. Thomson. Janet Flanner of The New Yorker adds that the food was of the first order.

The film is a revealing portrait of many aspects of Miss Stein's personality, her lofty appraisal of herself—"Who is there in English literature aside from Shakespeare and myself?"—her taste as an art collector, her perception in judging people, her hard-hitting quips and—even her surviving friends seem to agree—her tendency to quarrel. What is not revealed is the secret significance of her writing, especially when she was being most defiantly herself. As a person, she appears to have mellowed with the years. Bennett Cerf, Pierre Balmain and Joe Barry recount her joyful reception of the liberating GIs in 1944 and some



Charlie Chaplin in "Shoulder Arms" (1918).

homey incidents of her life immediately after World War II.

Edouard Luntz's "L'Humeur Vagabonde" (at the Studio Alpha and the Biarritz) is aptly labelled, its wayward fancy taking many an unexpected turn. It is the oft-told tale of the country bumpkin in Paris, but its narration here is sparked with novel playfulness. There have been some complaints that it does not remain loyal to its original, a novel by Antoine Blondin. Perhaps not. I have not read the book and so this falls to trouble me.

In any case, the film version is packed with amusing surprises; its intrigues intrigue. The provincial in ignorance books into the an elegant hotel in the Rue des Arts; his misadventures continue as he tries to place a flower pot on a grave in Père Lachaise, gets introduced into the decadent smart set and so on.

Michel Bouquet has a field day, playing some dozen roles, including that of a hospital sister, and he seems to be the hayseed hero of everybody in Paris. Jeanne Mo-

reau is a bigtown siren, Madeleine Renaud the worrying mother left at home, Erik Perret scores as the naive visitor to the capital, the prey of boulevard slickers.

"Friends" (at the Biarritz in English) is a pleasing minor contribution from Britain. The scenario is fragile stuff, a mere short story about a 15-year-old English cut-up, the son of a London businessman stationed in Paris who is about to remarry. The youngster runs away to the Camargue with a lonely French girl of his own age. Her pregnancy and the birth of their child in a marshlands cottage occupies the better half of the running time. This miniature comedy-drama is rescued from threatening sentimentality by the alert direction of Lewis Gilbert and the attractive performances of Sean Bury (who has just won an important part in John Frankenheimer's next film, "The Impossible Object") as the spoiled boy who learns to take on responsibilities and by Anne Alvin as the wisitful adolescent mother.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, July 13 (UPI)—This is how The New York Times reviewers rate the new movies:

"Butterflies Are Free," directed by Milton Katzels, is Leonard Gershe's Broadway comedy "recycled as a movie with the density of Jell-o." Vincent Canby writes. Not that Gershe's adaptation is completely without intelligence, Canby says, but its intelligence is "in the service of the kind of sentimentality that shrivels the mind, like something left too long in water." However, the audience was "obviously enchanted." Edward Albert, son of Eddie and Margo Albert, makes his film debut as Don, the young blind man trying to make a life on his own in a San Francisco garret. Eileen Heckart plays his "rubbish, suburban" mother, and Goldie Hawn is the girl next door who falls in love with him.

"Family," a Russian import directed by Irina Poplavskaya, got an enthusiastic review from Howard Thompson. "In its simplicity, sensitivity and lyrical flow, this deeply felt Soviet-sponsored drama and its exotic locale are refreshingly remote from the sex, strife and gore cluttering Fun City screens," Thompson writes. "The very setting, a tribal village in Kirghizia, dwarfed by towering peaks on the Soviet-Chinese border, is a fascinating novelty. So are the expressive Oriental faces of the cast, speaking their native Turkic (with good English titles)." The story, by Chinghiz Altanov, unfolds the "wonder and anguish of a

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OPERA IN LONDON

Davies' 'Taverner'— More Boring Than Bad

By Alan Blyth

LONDON, July 13 (UPI)—Perhaps Georg Solti was right when he allegedly turned down Peter Maxwell Davies' opera "Taverner" for Covent Garden. When it finally had its premiere in the house under the new regime last night, it proved a very static and fundamentally undramatic work, musically—like the proverbial curate's egg—good only in parts. For the rest, it wasn't so much bad as boring with the composer seemingly unable to make the most of his own subtly wrought libretto and the many interesting questions posed therein. All in all, it demonstrated the mistake of asking a youthful composer to write his first opera for a major house.

John Taverner, himself an English composer of four centuries ago, is first seen as a septic and outsider, persecuted by the church of Rome, still ascendant in England. Gradually he is converted from a doubting outlook into a vicious, fanatical man of action persecuting the white abbot, previously his own scourge, and other Catholics in the reign of the new Protestant king. In doing so, he renounces his father and wife, and loses the will or the power to write music. He has betrayed his soul, sold it to a devil figure (evil conscience?), seen variously as death, jester and a satirical joking Jesus. Finally, as the white abbot goes movingly to his death, Taverner sees the error of his ways and repents.

Valid Allegory

Historically this is not exactly accurate but it makes a valid allegory for our own or any day. Its very ambiguity—does it always lead to evil, do valid ideas get crushed in the search for truth?—is its strength. What I did not find was music of comparable fiber to second it. Too much of the vocal writing is that recitative-arioso, meandering and awkward to sing, that has been heard too much for its own or our good in operas over the past 50 years. The orchestral music is for the most part slow-moving and colorless, relieved by impressive choral chanting.

The second act (of two) more-or-less mirrors, in grotesque fashion the action of the first, each consisting of a trial scene, a meditation a public debate between king and cardinal and final punishment.

Most telling are the two debates, in the second of which the cardinal turns himself into a Protestant bishop without demur as the behest of the king (Henry VIII isn't specifically mentioned here, using mainly the old instruments of David Munrow's early music consort, Maxwell Davies conjures up the dialectical mood of their discussion. Very moving is Taverner's final remorse, where he perceives the error of his ways in sending a good man to his death. A string threnody rises to impassioned utterance, showing at last the composer's declared deep commitment to his subject. Unfortunately it comes rather too late to save an evening where the composer's lack of experience in dramatic pacing hasn't allowed him to fulfill his genuine ambitions and ideals.

Brilliant Production

Michael Geliot's production is brilliantly imaginative. Avoiding mock Tudor, he and his designer Ralph Koltai have opted for an infinitely mobile seaway that spans the whole stage and becomes a cross, a clerical court, a chapel, a pair of scales in which the characters are balanced, and a sort of pseudo-circus with fairy lights. Sometimes the symbolism is too obviously pushed home, but for the most part there is something of interest to watch even when the ear is not being charmed.

Edward Downes conducts the rhythmically complex and technically precarious score with immense confidence and draws full-rehearsed singing and playing from the Royal Opera Chorus and Orchestra. The Swedish singer Ragnar Ulfung, in the heroic role of Taverner, moves effectively from the man of thought to the man of action, but his words could be clearer. Benjamin Luxon, as the jester/death figure, successfully executes his physical and vocal acrobatics. There is a splendidly equivocal cardinal from John Langan. Indeed, all of the large cast do their best to inject wit and meaning into often dry bones of the score, and certainly the issues of faith betrayal and truth are truly joined.

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WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY

Trade Surplus K. Is First in '72

July 13 (Reuters).—The trade surplus for the first five months of the year, recovered in a profit of \$15 billion.

largely made of increased sales of States and the set, pushed up highest ever and

exchange, share of rise again, led-sets of the groups like XCI, Dunlop, more significant market's new faith

Achieves Surplus

July 13 (AP).—France has achieved a trade surplus for the first time in 1972, reversing a deficit of 1 billion francs in May.

ally-adjusted basis, counted to \$10 billion compared to the May deficit of 240 million francs.

ed surplus for the this of the year 3 billion francs, up in the like 1971 stered for seasonal first-half surplus on France, up from francs a year ago.

one slipped 24 per cent to a total of 10.85 while exports rose 12.15 billion francs.

In the future was that government, which have not been too popular for some time, also recorded a rise today.

International reaction to the trade improvement was reflected in foreign exchange deals which lifted the value of sterling by nearly three-quarters of a cent to \$2.45325.

The \$15 billion surplus was the difference between overseas sales revenue of \$786 million (the highest ever monthly export total) and an import bill of \$771 million (the second lowest this year).

Revised figures for May showed exports at \$781 million while imports were valued at \$776 million, for a deficit of \$4 million.

Because of a deficit during each of the first five months of the year, the overseas trade account for the first half of the year is now in the red by about \$200 million but this is offset by the income of "invisible" trade—shipping, insurance, tourism and similar service industries—now running at an annual profit of about \$200 million.

On this basis, Britain should end this year with a balance-of-payments surplus of about \$400 million—less than half last year's record total of \$850 million.

Britain's aerospace industry, potentially one of the biggest export earners, announced today that during the first five months of the year its exports were \$30 million higher than the same period last year, with the sale of guided weapons reaching a near-record level.

A Trade Ministry spokesman said it was unlikely that the June 23 decision to allow sterling to float had made any noticeable impact on the trade figures.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.K. Holds Takeover Bids for Glaxo

The government has halted any takeover bids for Glaxo, the baby food to chemicals group, blocking bids from two of Britain's biggest pharmaceutical and chemicals groups, Boots Pure Drug and Beecham. The bids were worth between \$250 million and \$400 million. The decision was announced by John Davies, secretary of state for trade and industry, who accepted a unanimous recommendation from the Monopolies Commission that neither the Boots nor Beecham bids should be allowed to proceed. The commission said that either merger could be expected to operate against the public interest. The news wiped more than 257.5 million from Glaxo's shares on the London Stock Exchange as they tumbled 40 pence to 480 pence. Beecham and Boots each fell 17 pence.

France to Aid Pelforth Expansion

France's state-run Industrial Development Institute (IDI) will acquire a stake in Pelforth, a brewing group, "to help it continue its program of acquisitions." IDI's announcement confirms recent reports that Pelforth is planning to acquire a minority interest in E. Chateau de Lille, with the possibility of gaining control later. Pelforth recently acquired control of Brasserie de Brasse and became France's third-largest brewer, with annual turnover of 180 million francs. Early last year Chateau de Lille, a 60 percent interest in La Grande Brasserie de Lille. The two northern brewers have a combined turn-

over of 180 million francs. Additionally, Brasserie de Lille is negotiating a merger with Brasserie Centrale du Nord de France, which owns 33 percent of Brasserie de Lille's capital. If negotiations with Pelforth are successful, the new group likely would become France's biggest in the field. Current leaders are Europacenne de Brasserie, controlled by Boussais-Souchon-Neuwel and Union de Brasseries.

ITT Enters Japan Insurance

International Telephone & Telegraph has decided to go after a slice of the rapidly developing insurance market in Japan. The major move—which would pit ITT against Continental Corp., which also entered the market recently—will be made through ITT's most valuable acquisition, Hartford Fire Insurance Co. The agreement was reached officially in Hartford between Harry V. Williams, board chairman of Hartford Fire, and Seiichi Sorimachi, executive vice-president of Dai-Tokyo Fire & Marine Insurance Co., a major company in fire and auto insurance in Japan.

Allied Mills Gets Tender Offer

Continental Grain has offered to purchase up to 500,000 shares of Allied Mills common stock at \$24 each a share. Continental, which already owns 53 percent of Allied's outstanding common, says its holdings would be increased to 71 percent if the tender offer is completed. The offer expires July 28. In a separate statement, Allied said it expects fiscal 1972 earnings of 75 to 85 cents a share, compared with \$1.13 in fiscal 1971.

EEC Joint Float Rumors Cited

Central Bank Buying Fails to Lift Dollar

PARIS, July 13 (AP).—Substantial central bank dollar purchases in most Continental centers today failed to help the dollar get off the floor.

Despite denials from EEC officials in Brussels and Bundesbank officials in Frankfurt, rumors of a pending joint EEC float against the dollar were credited for fueling today's weakness.

It was estimated that support operations today forced the Bundesbank to buy \$400 million, the Swiss National Bank to buy \$200 million, the Bank of France to buy \$150 million, the Dutch central bank to buy about \$78 million and the Belgian National Bank to buy about \$20 million.

Leading Swiss bankers warned that Switzerland will be forced to float the franc if pressure to support the dollar continues, UPI reported from Zurich.

In moves to seek up the excess funds in circulation due to these support operations, the central banks in West Germany and France today announced increases in the minimum reserves banks must set aside.

Bundesbank president Karl Klagen told a news conference in Frankfurt that a 10 percent increase in the minimum reserves, to take effect Aug. 1, will freeze roughly the same amount of deutsche marks that the bank has poured into the market recently in supporting the exchange rate against the dollar—or between 3.5 and 4 billion DM.

Mr. Klagen made clear that the central bank would not hesitate to decrease further minimum reserves increases if need be. He firmly stated that the central bank and the German government are determined to defend the current mark parity and not to allow a further mark revaluation, directly or indirectly, through a mark float.

"As the guardian over the mark's stability," Mr. Klagen said, he advised the government during the recent monetary crisis following sterling's float not to float the mark.

He admitted that his advice, which was accepted by the cabinet, was contrary to that of former Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller.

Johannes Tuenzi, Bundesbank director responsible for foreign exchange, described today's dollar inflow as "not very serious."

He reported that the bank now holds about \$15 billion in immediately convertible reserves.

Meanwhile in Paris, the Bank of France raised the minimum reserve requirements of French banks by 2 percentage points, effective July 21. The move is expected to freeze 5 billion to 6 billion francs currently in circulation. The bank said the move was aimed at offsetting the inflow of foreign capital since the beginning of June.

After the Bank of France's early withdrawal from the market in anticipation of tomorrow's Bastille Day national holiday, the dollar fell to its lowest point since introduction of the two-tier market last year.

The dollar fell below the official floor, closing at 4.9985-5.0005 commercial francs. It was the weakest ever against the financial franc, at 4.71-72 francs.

French gold and foreign currency reserves increased 4.67 billion francs in June to a record 42.81 billion francs, the Finance Ministry announced today.

June's gain, the highest monthly rise in more than a year, was due to the central bank's support for sterling before the June 29 float.

One Dollar—LONDON (AP).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

July 13, 1972

Rate (per \$1)	Today	Previous
Bank of America	4.9985	4.9985
Bank of England	4.9985	4.9985
Bank of France	4.9985	4.9985
Bank of Germany	4.9985	4.9985
Bank of Italy	4.9985	4.9985
Bank of Japan	4.9985	4.9985
Bank of Netherlands	4.9985	4.9985
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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European Gold Markets

July 12, 1973				
	Op.	Cl.	M.O.	
London	85.10	84.90	-	0.20
Paris	65.20	65.00	-	0.20
Paris (12.5 kilo) ..	65.95	65.85	+	0.04
U.S. dollars per ounce.				

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Year	Category	Score	Score	Score	Score
1997	Category 1	85	85	85	85
1998	Category 2	85	85	85	85
1999	Category 3	85	85	85	85
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2065	Category 69	85</			

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West Germany V.W.O. GmbH, 60561 DIETZENBACH-STRASSBERG, Assar Gabrielstrasse 2. Tel. 607-4331.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1972

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European Markets

[illegible]

Mutual Funds

[illegible]

July 13, 1977

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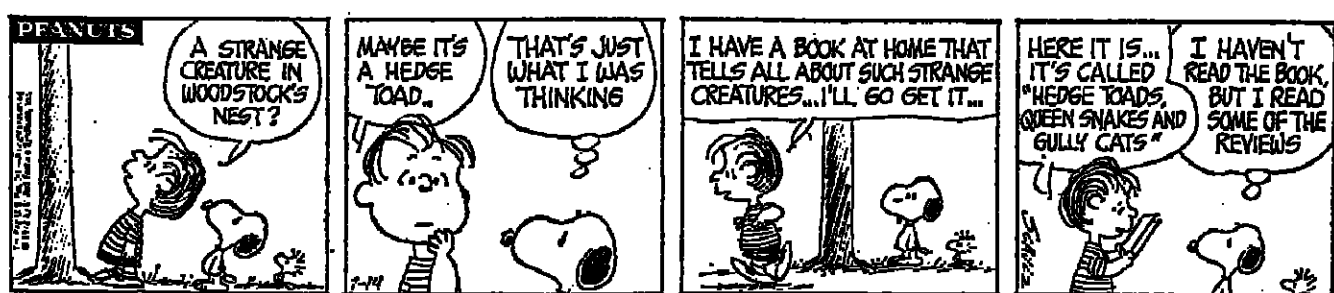
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1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971) using a Shimadzu 1601 UV-Visible Spectrophotometer. The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.

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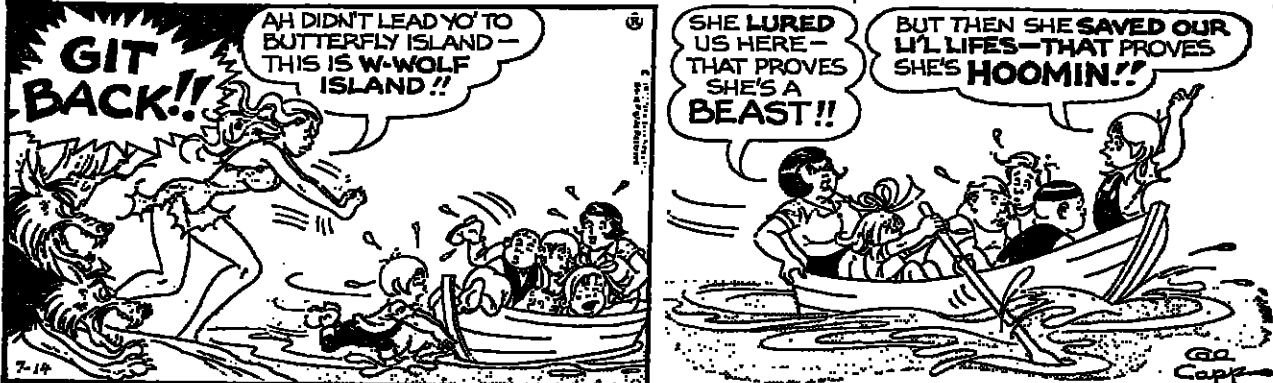
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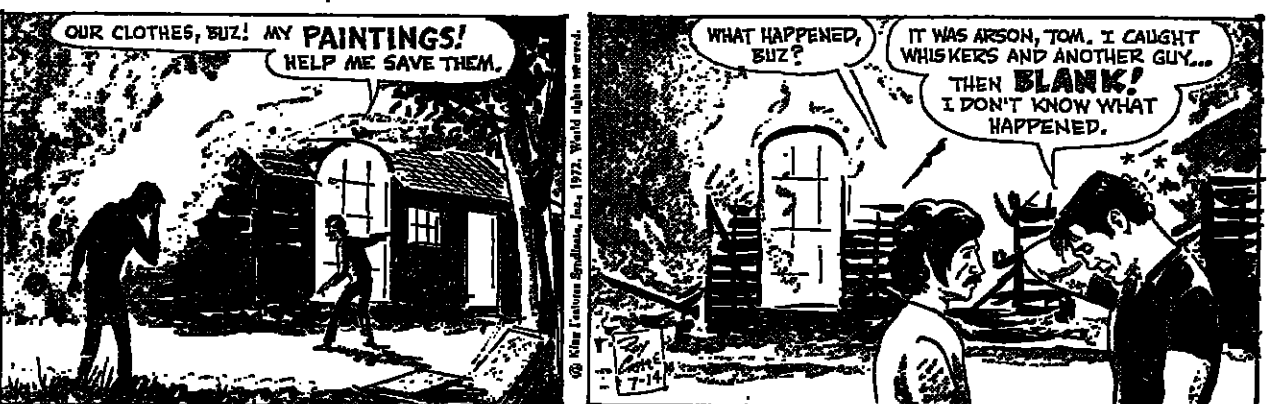
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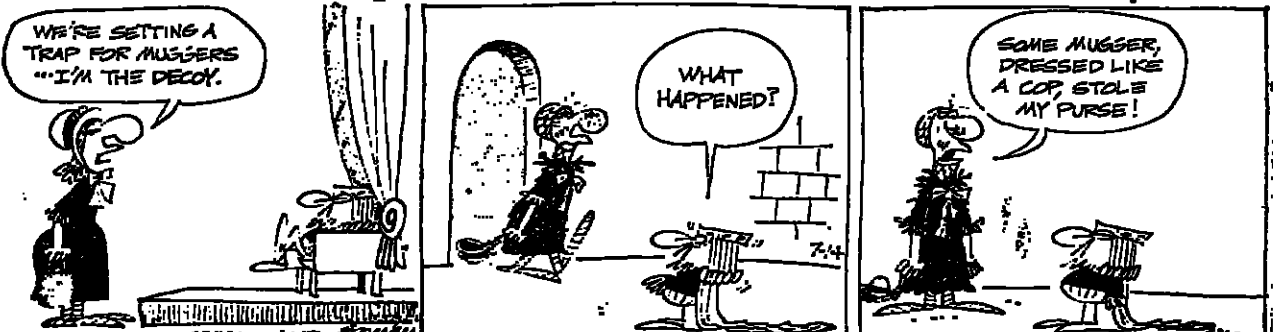
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

If there is reason to think that the declarer holds no substantial assets outside the trump suit, the defenders' best strategy is usually to lead trumps at every occasion. On the diagrammed deal, a chronic neglect of trump leads eventually proved fatal.

The auction ended in four hearts, and West led the club queen. As West held spades and diamonds, and his partner had announced clubs, he should perhaps have led trumps.

South put on the club king from dummy, which worked out well, for it encouraged East to continue clubs. He did so, and South ruffed the third round with the heart ace. He led a diamond, and when West won he led the spade queen, neglecting another chance to lead trumps.

The declarer took two spade winners in the dummy, ruffed a spade and ruffed a diamond to reach this position:

NORTH			EAST		
AK54			876		
K654			97		
Q3			K82		
K632			AJ1097		
WEST (D)			SOUTH		
AJ109			32		
Q108			AQJ32		
AQJ105			8764		
Q4			85		

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1♣	2♦	2♠	2♥
Pass	3♥	Pass	4♥

West led the club queen.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OCCCA

THYAS

PRONED

KLEACT

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterdays Jumble: PATCH SWISH MAGPIE JIGGER

Answers: Several in a flight - STEPS

BOOKS

THE STRANGER IN SHAKESPEARE

By Leslie A. Fiedler. Stein & Day. 263 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE conjunction may seem odd at first: Here's the controversial and idiosyncratic Leslie Fiedler, our foremost psychoanalyst of American literature (see "Love and Death in the American Novel," "Waiting for the End," "The Return of the Vanishing American" and the recently published two-volume "The Collected Essays of Leslie Fiedler"), confronting Shakespeare, no less. Indeed it seems to have struck Mr. Fiedler himself as an unusual departure; for, as he explains in his preface, it has taken him some 25 years to expand into the present book the lecture on "Shakespeare and the Paradox of Illusion" he gave in 1948 to an audience of "academic peers"; and he has completed it now "primarily... to refresh my soul... [after having] grown dislocated on the long march through the arid flatlands of ordinary language: the language of law courts and committee meetings, of newspapers and demonstrations."

Yet anyone who fears that Mr. Fiedler has wandered into alien territory in "The Stranger in Shakespeare" will be reassured to come across the following conclusions sprinkled throughout the text: That Caliban, in "The Tempest," in a sense "represents not merely the oppressed non-white minorities in America but all America insofar as that country remains Europe's bad nigger." That "in 'Othello'... it is Shakespeare's bad conscience which has the final word, the bad conscience not only of all in himself which the black stranger symbolized but of his whole culture: the Renaissance, in which he lived: the Middle Ages, which shaped it; and the modern West, which is the heir of both."

That as "everyone once knew" but only moderns had conscience has denied, "The Merchant of Venice" "in some sense celebrates, certainly releases ritually, the full horror of anti-Semitism." And that in writing "Henry V," "try as he would... Shakespeare could not... keep his fear of women and his disgust with sex from breaking through." See? Mr. Fiedler may very well be vacationing in "a stream of living words and images," but he has not left behind his steamer trunk full of critical tools. And the stranger he meets in the stream is no stranger to him at all, but the familiar Fiedlerian archetype - variously named the "shadow," the "other," the "alien," the "outsider" - who, when encountered by "man of particular culture," is "defined... as superhuman or subhuman" and gets projected onto him "by the defining group" "human possibilities not yet developed, or rejected for the sake of something else."

But if I seem to be making light of Mr. Fiedler's predictability, then I am misleading you. For he has not simply doggedly through "Henry V," Part I, "The Merchant of Venice," "Othello" and "The Tempest" in order to

CROSSWORD

By Will Wenden

ACROSS	45 Shock	12 Expression
1 Bastille month, 1789	46 Do sentry duty	13 Trees
5 "Forever"	48 Night sound	18 Burning
10 Unstimulating	49 Ovens	23 Dill seed
14 Nautical word	52 Shamrock	24 House plant
15 Furlough	53 Ill-fated	25 Stops
16 Indigo	56 Ends, guards, etc.	26 More astute
17 Where the 1789 trouble started	57 Regarding	27 Malleolus area
19 Article	58 Shah country	28 Dread device of 1700's
20 Viper	59 Escaped	29 Diminished
21 Sense	60 Enjoys a recess	30 Jerusalem
22 Claws	61 Lease	31 Cooking greases
24 Penalize		32 Polish city
25 Asian capital		33 Of the knee
26 Assoc. transactions		37 Clan
27 Kind of ancestor		39 Hep
32 Harden		40 Millinery materials
33 Grass bract		42 Merited
34 Period		43 Fowl lodgings
35 Kind of game		45 Dive
36 Sold and Arthur		46 Riches
37 To-do		47 Seed covering
38 Annex		48 Colors
39 Drinking places		49 Charter
40 Banqueted		50 Islamic call to prayer
41 Softened		51 Forwarded
42 Staves off		54 Individual
44 Of a grain		55 Norse goddess

Miller Shoots 66 vino, Jacklin Share 1; Nicklaus 1 Behind

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International will



Lee Trevino

win here, said he was amazed
there weren't more good scores.

"When I saw what the weather
was like morning," Nicklaus said,
"I said to myself, 'I ought to
shoot 66 because everybody else
is going to be shooting 65.'"

However, it somebody suddenly
breaks through and goes four or
five under then there's a lot of
guys at four or five under. But
if the first one doesn't do it,
then sometimes nobody does it.

The situation is remarkably
similar to what occurred in the
third round of the Masters and
the second round of the U.S.
Open. Nicklaus played relatively
poorly, shooting 73 each time, but
not once really took advantage of
his lapses.

As it is, he shot one over par
and still moved one stroke closer
to the lead.

Nicklaus, 32, could have even
had a share of the lead but for a
bogey on the tough, 447-yard,
par-four finishing hole. He hit
a five iron far and short of the
hole, pitched on the two-putted
for the bogey that left him one
away.

But his iron play was pathetic,
Nicklaus said.

He hit an iron through the green
and then miscalculated a five-foot
putt for a bogey on the sixth hole
and three-putted the seventh.

Only a low stone wall kept his
second shot from going out of
bounds on the relatively easy,
485-yard, par-five ninth and he
made par.

But he bogeyed the next when
a three-iron was short of the
green.

Nicklaus pulled his game to-
gether a bit over the next few

holes. He shot eight irons in within
the last 18 holes and then taking
a preliminary share of the lead
when he bunkered his second
shot on the par five 17th, and
blew in out to eight feet for
a bogey.

"Then came the closing bogey."
"I knew why I didn't shoot 65,"
I played said," he said. "But I
don't know why someone else
didn't."

Miller, a lanky 32-year-old who
scored his first tour victory in
last year's Southern Open, speled
his round with a rare double
eagle.

Miller holed out from about
280 yards with a three wood for
the dense on the 558-yard fifth
hole.

"I did wonder for me," he
said, "there was just trying to
make the cut (the shot) in the
opening round) and all of a sud-
den I'm in contention."

He canned birdie putts of 12
and 15 feet on two of the next
three holes, wedged to three feet
on the 12th and didn't have a
bogey in his stunning effort.

Arnold Palmer had another 73
for 146.

Frank Beard and Dave Marr,
both among the leaders when the
day's play started, had their
troubles. Marr, the last man off
the tee, had a 74 for 144 and
Beard went to a 76-148.

Ken (Hawk) Harrelson, the
former Boston and Cleveland
baseball star trying to make it as
a golf pro, took a 78 and just
missed the cut for tomorrow's
third round. Harrelson had a
153 total and is 182 to make it.

SECOND-ROUND LEADERS

Lee Trevino	71-50-141
Tommy Snead	69-72-141
John Garner	71-71-142
Johnny Miller	69-73-142
Jack Nicklaus	70-72-142
Gary Player	71-71-142
Tommy Horton	71-71-142
Peter Townsend	70-72-142
Peter Tunling	69-74-143
Archie Burns	71-72-143
Clive Clark	71-72-143
Peter Thompson	71-72-143
Societe-Bernardini	71-72-144
Dave Marr	70-74-144
Dave Stockton	72-72-144
Bob Charles	70-74-144
Chris Dwyer	70-74-144
Bruce Devlin	70-74-144
Jan Dorstner	74-70-144
David Rogers	72-72-144
David Llewellyn	72-72-144
Bert Young	72-72-144
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